The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1873. NUMBER 154.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS!

We are determined to keep up with the times, and offer our entire stock of

DRY GOODS AT COST, AND BELOW COST!

We have many articles of Fine Linens, Rich Laces, Dress Goods, &c.,

More desirable than can be found in any other stock in Chicago, at the prices we shall make for the coming week.

HUNT, BARBOUR & CO., 103 EAST MADISON-ST.

FURNITURE.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.

W. W. Strong Furniture Co., 266 & 268 Wabash-av., CHICAGO.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK has removed to the corner of Washington and Dearborn-sts. (Portland Block.) Our Branch Office has been discontinued.

J. IRVING PEARCE, Prest.
L. V. PARSONS, Cashier.
W. S. SMITH, Asst. Cashier.

Chicago, Jan. 18, 1873.

REMOVAL.

The Great Western Light Guard Band has removed their office to 61 South Clark-st., opposite the Court House. F. Hoffman, Conductor; John Hand, Leader and Prompter; George Chaffey, Prompter; A. Lehder, Prompter; E. Quinn, Prompter.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE Tribune Building

Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of

W. C. DOW, Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN MIDDLETON & SON, Carpenters and General Contractors, For all kinds of BUILDINGS, also STORE and OFFICE FIXTURES. 50 and 52 Third-av., near cor. VanBuren-st.

FINANCIAL.

DIG.

All parties having claims of any description in all parts of the country will do well to inquire who we are, of our responsibility, etc., and give them to us for collection. No charges if not collected, and no attorney's fees in suits. FRASIER'S Mercantile Collecting Agency, 146 East Madison-st.

NOTICE.

Lamar Insurance Company.

All persons having claims against the above Company will please present the same for adjustment to GEORGE CHANDLER, Receiver, No. 13 Central Union Block.

STATIONERY.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., Manufacturers and Jobbers of PAPER, Blank Books, Stationery, BOOKBINDERS' STOCK, TOOLS AND MACHINERY, 118 AND 120 MONROE-ST.

RESTAURANT.

NEW RESTAURANT.

I would respectfully announce to citizens and the traveling public that I have this day opened the well-located and elegant building, just completed, at No. 158 Randolph-st., as a ladies' and gentlemen's restaurant. Also, that I have several very desirable furnished rooms for the accommodation of transient or permanent lodgers. Everything new and first-class, and prices popular.

P. LOEFFEL, Proprietor Washington Dining Rooms.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20, 1873.

FOR SALE.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

The stock, consisting chiefly of hats, caps, and furs, of FARNSWORTH, BROWN & CO., 258 and 260 Madison-st., will be offered for bids at a percentage of its cost, on Saturday, Jan. 25, from 10 to 11 o'clock a. m. All bids will be subject to the approval of the Court. The stock, and invoice of same, will be open for inspection until the day and hour above mentioned.

CHAS. B. KING, Provisional Assignee.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

$20,000.

Stock, fixtures, and good will of a wholesale jobbing house, centrally located, doing a good business, for sale. Valid reasons for selling. Possession given Feb. 1. A rare chance for parties wishing to engage in the jobbing trade. For particulars, address one week, V 37, Tribune office.

MEETINGS.

Knights of Pythias.

GRAND LODGE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Will convene in annual session Tuesday, Jan. 21, at 11 o'clock a. m., in "Crusader Hall," northeast cor. West Madison and Halsted-sts. By order of the G. C. H. C. BERRY, G. R. and C. S.

Musicians' Union.

The members of the Chicago Musicians' Union are hereby notified to attend an extra meeting at their hall, No. 81 North Clark-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 21, at 3 o'clock p. m. Business of importance will come before the meeting. H. SCHOLZ, President.

WASHINGTON.

An American Protectorate and Ultimate Annexation of San Domingo.

Position of the Government on the Cuban Question.

Progress Being Made by the Various Investigating Committees.

No Good Likely to Result from the Mexican Border Commission.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE SAMANA PURCHASE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—The President says that the first information he received of the action of capitalists in the San Domingo matter was obtained from General Babcock, who recently received a telegram from interested persons inquiring of the President if the Government would have any objections to the purchase of Samana Bay from the Baez Government by an American company. General Babcock inquired of the President, and the latter said that of course he had no objections to make. What General Babcock telegraphed in reply is not known. It is the opinion of leading Republican Senators friendly to the Santo Domingo annexation scheme that this movement will result in the way of protecting American citizens in an official protectorate over the island of San Domingo, and finally in its annexation. This rich company going there will soon control the interests of the island, and it will not be long before they will appeal for protection, either from foreign Governments or from the Haytien or Dominican Governments. The United States Government must thus protect its citizens, and from a protectorate to annexation is but a short step.

THE SPANISH QUESTION,

which is just now attracting such general attention, has not thus far been the subject of consideration in the Cabinet. There is, however, a growing anxiety on the part of the President and his official advisers to have Spain make several concessions to Cuba in order to effect a cessation of the warlike troubles which have existed there for so many years, and to this end correspondence of an important character, in addition to that already published, has been going on between the Spanish Government and our own. This correspondence thus far has been almost wholly without result, and the Government promises nothing for the future.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

Hon. Larson F. Perry, the attorney for the Government before the Credit Mobilier Committee No. 2, has got fairly started in the investigation, and has shown an earnest desire to aid the Committee in an honest and searching inquiry into the facts of the extravagant use of money to the detriment of the Government interest in the Union Pacific Railway. It has been thought by the Attorney General that it is essential to have the other attorney provided for by Randall's resolution, a resident of Washington, in order that he may have convenient access to the departments and the Government records at all times, and without the delay and expenses of a journey to the capital. He will therefore to-morrow offer the appointment to J. Hubley Ashton, a prominent lawyer in this city, who was the Assistant Attorney General under President Johnson.

THE CALDWELL INVESTIGATION

will probably close this week, but it is not likely a report from the Committee will be submitted to the Senate until the following week. The examination on behalf of the accused will begin to-morrow. About twenty-five witnesses have been summoned, eight or ten of whom are already here, but it is not thought the examination will be a long one. Mr. Caldwell will probably begin his defence on his own behalf on Wednesday.

LOUISIANA.

The Committee during the week will begin the investigation into the Louisiana question. There have been already summoned the members of both Canvassing Boards, the two Secretaries of State, Governors Warmoth and McEnery, and prominent men in all positions. They will arrive early in the week. The question as to the Electors must be settled before the 17th of February, that being the day on which the votes are counted.

THE ARKANSAS CASE.

The consideration of the Arkansas case is set by the Committee for consideration on the 3d of February.

THE MEXICAN COMMISSION.

It seems that after all the labor, expense, and annoyance attending the session of the Mexican Claims Commission for the past four years, the result will be of no sort of consequence in adjusting the differences between the two countries. Under the treaty of July, 1868, the existence of the Commission will expire on the 1st of February next. The business before the Commission is not yet half done, and no provision for its continuance has been made. A treaty for the purpose of extending the time for the adjustment of cases for two years was signed, but it did not reach the City of Mexico in time to be ratified by the Mexican Congress. A new treaty must, therefore, be made, but it cannot become operative in less than a year, and the Commissioners, under it, may refuse to recognize the work of the present Commission or not, as they see fit. In the meantime, the differences of a monetary character between the citizens and Governments of the two countries are of a very serious character, and delay in adjusting them may prove to be of great consequence.

NOT TO BE CONQUERED.

It may be pretty confidently stated that the Senate will not confirm the nominations of Judges Humphreys and Busteed, which, it will be remembered, simply involves a transposition of their present positions. Irrespective of after considerations, the Judiciary Committee have discovered a legal obstacle in the way. It seems that the resignations of these gentlemen were so worded as to take effect only when each was confirmed to the position of the other. The Committee are of the opinion that such a resignation creates no vacancy, and, consequently, an appointment cannot be properly brought before the Senate under such circumstances. The Committee will undoubtedly make a report to this effect.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER BUSINESS.

Ben. Butler, it is reported, is extremely anxious to act as the counsel of Oakes Ames in his present unhappy complications. He assures Ames that if he will only make him his confidant in all that relates to the Credit Mobilier transactions, and especially to disclose what members received stock, the consideration therefor, and the amount of dividends paid thereon, that he (Butler) will not only give him legal advice, but will make out a special report in his interest for presentation to Congress. A number of witnesses have been allowed to revise their testimony given before the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee, with a view to correct some of their glaring discrepancies between the statements of Oakes Ames and several Congressional witnesses. The sworn statement made by Messrs. Ames, Alley, and Brooks have all been revised, and the injurious reflections of the latter upon M'Comb have been stricken out.

A VALUABLE PATENT.

Representative Dodds, of Ohio, will make an argument before the Senate Committee on Patents at their next meeting in opposition to the proposed extension of patents on machinery for enameling moldings for looking glass and picture frames. This patent was first issued in 1851, and it has been extended once since. By means of the machinery patented, an enamel which is made to represent rosewood or mahogany is put on plaster of Paris mouldings. It has been in almost universal use, and the manufacturers claim it have been charged high prices for the privilege, and they are now resisting its extension.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE COTTON TAX.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Nearly all the members of Congress present in Washington from the Cotton States at a conference last evening agreed on a new bill to refund the cotton tax, which they will press in Congress this session instead of House bill 1,592, hitherto introduced by McKee. The provisions of the latter are materially changed so as to carefully look after the interests of planters and freedmen, insuring to them absolutely the return of the cotton tax that they have paid.

A ROTTEN BOROUGH.

The Committee on Elections, in the case of Bowen, contesting the seat of Delarge, find that the statements on both sides show that the frauds and irregularities in the conduct of the election were so great that it is impossible to determine which had a majority of the votes legally cast, and therefore recommend the adoption of a resolution that neither Bowen nor Delarge is entitled to the seat.

NEW YORK.

What Stokes' Counsel are Doing for Their Client—A Spanish Protest—The Coal Corner—Miscellaneous News Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Stokes' counsel, which, it seems, still embraces Mr. Tremaine, are working up some new points on which they are confident a new trial must be secured. They state that one of the jurors has made affidavit that during the trial he went to the Grand Central Hotel in company with a Deputy Sheriff to inspect the fatal staircase for his own information as to light, etc. Another juror swears he went to a gunsmith's to learn at what distance the difference could be discerned between four-barreled and six-barreled pistols, thus going outside of the testimony to form their conclusions. Affidavits are furnished by certain parties that another juror, previous to being paneled, said in their hearing that Stokes ought to be hung anyhow; that a fourth juror similarly remarked that Fisk was not to blame, and that a fifth juror deplored the loss of Fisk as one of the best friends the Germans possessed in New York. Both of the last-named jurors are asserted to have expressed opinions previous to the trial that Stokes should be hung. An effort will also be made to prove the Jury law, passed by the Legislature last year, unconstitutional, because it is alleged that it virtually makes the juror judge of his own competency. Another point that will be urged in Stokes' behalf is, that the prosecution unfairly evaded the introduction of medical testimony on the last trial.

The Spanish residents in this city are so greatly agitated over Secretary Fish's diplomatic demand of Spain that slavery be abolished in Cuba and Porto Rico that they have cabled the following to Madrid, dated Jan. 15:

To the Spanish People:

We, resident Spaniards of New York, feeling justly indignant at the grave offence committed against Spanish sovereignty and independence and the integrity of our country by the official communication of Mr. Fish to Mr. Sickles, under date of the 29th of last October, protest most strongly against the interference of any foreign Powers in matters of Spanish rule. We believe also that the captious pretexts employed by Mr. Fish in said despatches do not represent the feelings or sentiments of the American people, who cannot fail to look upon them as the most pernicious for the mercantile and moral interests of Cuba and Porto Rico."

This telegram is signed by forty of the most influential Spaniards in New York, who are also expressing their apprehension that Samana is to be used by the Cuban patriots, to a great extent, for the equipment of filibustering expeditions.

The four railway companies and one canal company that have corned the anthracite coal production, now propose to charge private consumers from $6 to $7.50 a ton, as well as to extensively employ retail agents themselves, find themselves confronted at the outset by a legal contest, both in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Their opponents claim that the companies are not chartered to buy coal lands, and that their whole scheme rests on illegal foundations. It is said, in fact, that the corporations are concerting a conspiracy against the public, and are liable to be indicted and punished, as in the case of the canal companies of Pittsburgh, whose officers were imprisoned for a similar offence. Another method by which the corner can be smashed is for Congress to remove the duty on coal, thus admitting cheaper bituminous coal from the British Provinces. The ring proposes to begin operations by retailing coal at wholesale rates in Philadelphia, which is a hypocritical device to hoodwink the public.

Berg's officers, to-day, invaded the quarters of the African boa constrictor, while making its semi-monthly meal on two living rabbits, in the presence of an audience of about sixty persons. The reptile belongs to a showman wintering in New York. The owner was warned by the humanitarian squad that he must feed the snake in private hereafter.

The *Sun* to-morrow prints the full exposure of immense swindles on the United States Custom House perpetrated by Phelps, Dodge & Co. It is a startling and humiliating story. It is not a case of mere disagreement respecting the meaning of a clause in the tariff, or of differing construction of any doubtful law. It is a case of fraud deliberate, ingenious, bold, and persisted in. The house have been in the habit of entering their goods by false invoices prepared for the purpose, and thus they have escaped payment of a considerable portion of the duties which they owed the Treasury. Of these false invoices a large number have been preserved by the clerk, whose office it was to destroy them, and now form an irrefragable part of the evidence in possession of the Government. Many persons have wondered that a mercantile house of such standing should allow charges of fraud to remain uncontradicted, which for almost a fortnight have been in public circulation. This is, indeed, a remarkable circumstance, as is also the unquestioned fact that a check for $258,000 has been tendered to the Secretary of the Treasury in payment for these defrauded duties, and has been by him refused. The United States authorities have in hand a surprising mass of proofs against the firm, and will not dare compromise.

W. H. Bumstead, the Boss Tweed of Jersey City, who was sent to the Penitentirry for nine months for stealing money from the city under cover of a real estate operation, will regain his liberty next Wednesday, having been pardoned during imprisonment. He has occupied two handsomely-furnished cells converted into a suite for his benefit. He has spent $2,000 while in the prison in providing himself with choice food, liquors, cigars, furniture, fuel, &c. He paid sixty cents a day to the State to escape labor. It is reported that his cronies will welcome him back to Jersey City by a banquet at the leading hotel in that place.

A new weekly journal in the Spanish language, and in the interest of the Cuban Revolution, has just made its appearance here. It is entitled *La Independencia*, and its director is Ignacio de Arms.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The Trustees of the property of the Guardian Savings Bank have decided to see what part thereof may be necessary to pay all the creditors of the bank. Jeremiah Quinlan, Receiver, says the final settlement will be made in three months.

George F. Dunning was arrested yesterday on a charge of embezzling funds of the United States Assay Office while Superintendent. He is held in default of $20,000 bail. He was formerly arrested on the same charge and indicted, but when called for trial failed to appear.

Judge Blatchford has decided that all compromises between the creditors and bankrupts must be open and fair, and that William C. Bean, Assignee in bankrupty of Charles S. Kintzing, of St. Louis, Mo., shall receive $16,275 from Louis E. Amsinck and others, who, while signing a compromise with other creditors, made a secret arrangement with Kintzing & Co. to have their compromise notes discounted for an amount equal to 50 per cent cash.

The bill of exceptions in the Stokes case was presented by his counsel, yesterday, to the District Attorney, and will be submitted to Judge Boardman probably on Thursday.

Arrived, steamship Idaho, from Liverpool; Holland, from London; Armesby, from Glasgow.

Indiana Legislature.

HOUSE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 19.—A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of taxing agents of merchants in other States selling goods by sample in this State.

Six new bills were introduced, making 340 at this and the special session, one of which was to provide for the punishment of blackmailing, fixing the punishment at not less than 2 or more than 14 years, to which may be added a fine not to exceed $1,000; and a bill to compel guardians and parents to educate their children or wards.

A number of Senate bills were read the first time, and a number of House bills were reported back with reference.

The Committee on Banks and Banking reported that the statement of the Bank of the State of Indiana showed that all the branches were in existence and in a healthy condition.

Adjourned till Monday at 10 o'clock.

The Senate was not in session.

CINCINNATI.

Blackmailing and Whiskey Frauds.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 19.—The testimony taken yesterday before Florence Ball, Register in Bankruptcy in this city, revealed striking complications in certain revenue matters hereabouts. The revelations come from an investigation instituted by the Government seeking to reopen the case of bankruptcy of P. Schwab, of Hamilton, Butler County, O. Schwab was a distiller during the war, grew rich, failed, and a few days ago was adjudged a bankrupt. The Government seeks to prove that he did not return all his property, and calls witnesses to show that last June, a short time before he was adjudged a bankrupt, he had a sum of several thousand dollars which did not appear among his assets. In the June term of the United States Court, the case of the Government against the Plank Road Distillery, to recover $300,000 for alleged failures to make proper internal revenue returns came up, and judgment was rendered against the Government. Before the case came up Mr. T. P. Saunders represented to the United States District Attorney that he had information that would enable the Government to gain the Plank Road Distilling case. This was early last spring. Between this time and the day of trial a meeting at the St. Nicholas Hotel took place between P. Schwab, J. Williams, T. P. Saunders, and W. P. Pate, the latter representing himself as a friend of Jas. W. Goff, who was supposed to own an interest in the Plank Road Distillery. This was near the middle of June. It was then supposed that all of these parties, except Pate, the friend of Mr. Goff, would be called by the Government as witnesses. Six thousand dollars were counted out and put in an envelope and distributed to these witnesses in case the Government failed in the case against the Plank Road Distillery. When the trial came, Saunders was in St. Louis sick. The District Attorney sent one of his assistants to take his testimony. His evidence did not pan out as the District Attorney had expected. Saunders stated that certain written documents, which would throw light on the subject, had been turned over by him to his attorney in Cincinnati. When the officer returned to the city with the deposition, he found that Saunders' lawyer, who had the documents referred to, had been employed by defendants. The Government did not, therefore, get the benefit of them. The following is that portion of the official record of the testimony of James Williams before the Register yesterday, in reference to the bargain and contemplated disposition of the money at the St. Nicholas conference. Saunders and Schwab had their interview, and arrangements were entered into by which the money was counted out, $6,000, and put into a package, to be deposited with Mr. Roth in his safe at the St. Nicholas, until a certain lease against Goff and others, then pending in the United States Court, was decided. Mr. Schwab gave Saunders $500 at the time in money. Witness says further: "I understood that the package containing $6,000 in greenbacks was the one deposited, and I saw it counted by Mr. Saunders. The money was to be divided when Mr. Goff was acquitted. The envelope was then to be opened, and $4,000 was Mr. Saunders', $1,000 for Schwab, and $1,000 for myself. The reason why the package was not called for is that we have never been able to get Schwab to meet us here. He said he did not want it opened until Mr. Pate was willing. That permission was obtained by an order from Mr. Pate on P. Schwab. I told Schwab I had a letter. He promised to meet me here, but he has disappointed me from day to day. Mr. Saunders has been here twice to get it opened. He was here last week for that purpose. He resides in St. Louis. I cannot tell where he is now."

There is no direct evidence as to the disposition of the envelope with the money. One opened before the Register contained worthless bits of newspapers.

Here is the full testimony of Peter Schwab, copied from the official record: Peter Schwab, in his testimony said: "The package now shown me is the one I handed to Mr. Roth in the first week in June, 1872. The contents of that package are a lot of papers—newspapers. There is no money in it. I have no objections to the Court opening it. It was agreed that we then should be present when opened. There was another package like this, containing money. It was to contain $6,000, but this is not that package." The witness states, of his own accord, "Along about in the spring of 1872 I had been annoyed a great deal about the blackmailers. I had a suit in the United States Court against me as principal, and Vandeverer and Reuth as bondsmen on a whiskey bond. Williams, the last witness, had previous to that and at the time followed me up, and said that he could beat that case, and that he could get on the jury whenever he wanted to, and for money he would do it. So I had him challenged off the jury, and said nothing to him. After that he still hung around, and when I came to the St. Nicholas Mr. Williams was there looking for me. So William's told me one day what a big case he, Mr. Stoms, and Mr. Simpson, and others, had worked up in the Plank Road Distillery, that of a P. Williams, and told me how he walked out one night through the mud and saw Mr. Hageman and others out there, and that that was a big case, and a good deal of money in it, and wanted me to join in with them and blackmail the party. He told me there was big money in it, and I could get those parties to pay it, and that I would see the parties and see how much we ought to tax them. I set a day when I would be down. I met Mr. Williams the same day at the St. Nicholas, and Mr. Saunders was there also. I then asked Mr. Roeth for a room, and told him what I was going to do. Called Mr. Roeth's attention, and said look at these blackmailers. It would do me good if I could expose these gentlemen. So I fixed up this package and told Mr. Roeth I was subpœnaed as a witness in the case, and when I got on the stand I would expose it all. I was not examined as a witness, and then went back and told Mr. Roeth that I was sorry that I could not expose the parties. I never gave Mr. Saunders $500, or any other sum.

(Signed) PETER SCHWAB.

The facts thus revealed will certainly make lively work in the United States Court here.

SPRINGFIELD.

Ex-Governor Yates—The Ku-Klux Trials.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 19.—There is a rumor here to-day, that ex-Governor and ex-Senator Richard Yates has been tendered the appointment by the Administration of a Territorial Governorship, and that he now has the proposition under advisement. Your correspondent gets his information from one who pretends to know whereof he speaks.

Witnesses have been subpœnaed in the Ku-Klux cases which are to be investigated before the United States Grand Jury this week. The cases originated in Williams County, and the District Attorney is confident of being able to secure an indictment against the parties accused of the violation of the law, and of being able to make the indictment stick under the provision of what is known as the "Ku-Klux law." The publication of the names of the accused parties is prohibited for the present.

Governor Palmer, it is said, has been retained to defend the prisoners accused, and the case bids fair to be one of great interest.

Quick Work.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 19.—A petition signed by about 200 citizens was presented to the City Council, praying that the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad be restrained from laying a track on Commercial street south of Twentieth street. The officers of the railroad, fearing an injunction would be served, brought in a train last night, loaded with the necessary ties, &c., and at 1 a. m. proceeded to extend the track to Sixth street, which was reached before dark this evening, a distance of about one mile.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The object of M. Schouvaloff's mission from the Russian Government has been made known. He came to England to obtain the co-operation of the British Government in measures contemplated by Russia in Central Asia, but Her Majesty's Government refused to change the attitude taken by it when the first reports of Russia's intentions were received. England's declaration of her determination to secure Affghanistan against attack if Russia annexed Khiva, opened the whole question of Anglo-Russian relations in Central Asia. Russia now proposed to England that they should deal with the Khiva and Affghanistan difficulty as part of the Central Asian question. M. Schouvaloff was unsuccessful in effecting an arrangement with Her Majesty's Government, and has returned to St. Petersburg.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—A grand display, religious, military, and civic, was made at Potsdam to-day. In the Garrison Church eighty-six flags captured from the French during the late war were hung from the walls with imposing ceremonies. The Emperor and Empress, Princes, and chief Generals of the army were present. The Emperor thanked the army for heroism the results of which he said were eternally engraved on the tablets of history.

MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19.—A duty of 5 per cent on imports into the Zona Libre has been decided in favor of the merchants of this city, and the arbitrary measures taken by Commissioner Basto were severely condemned. It was not the intention of Minister Fernando to make the collection of additional duty retroactive.

The privilege has been granted the merchants to import under the old tariff of 1856 for a period of four months.

Fires.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 19.—An incendiary fire this morning burned the shoe-factory of Arnold, Jay & Griffiths, together with its contents; also the factory of F. E. Hotchkiss. The stock of the latter was saved in a damaged condition. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $30,000.

TOLEDO, Jan. 19.—The saw and planing mills of the Mitchell & Rowland Lumber Co. were destroyed by fire this afternoon. A quantity of lumber, both rough and dressed, was also consumed. Loss $25,000 to $30,000. Covered by insurance, about equally divided between Cincinnati and Eastern companies. The mills will be immediately rebuilt.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 19.—A destructive fire broke out in Parker's Landing at 4 p. m. to-day, originating in a defective flue in the Opera House, destroying some fifty buildings and large stocks of goods. Loss estimated at $75,000. Chalfant & Graff's hardware store, with its complete stock, was destroyed. There was but little insurance.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 19.—A special to the *Dispatch* states that a destructive conflagration occurred in Parker's Landing this afternoon. The fire originated at 4 o'clock in the Opera House saloon, and the flames spread with such rapidity that all efforts to subdue them were for a while unavailing. The *Daily Transcript* building, Wallace House, Oil Exchange Hotel, Union House, Greeley House, and Spencer's Opera House, together with a number of business houses, and twenty-five or thirty private residences, were destroyed. Loss estimated from $75,000 to $100,000. At 9 p. m. the fire was under control. No further danger apprehended.

United States Senator for Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 18.—S. W. Dorsey was to-day elected United States Senator in the place of Senator Rice, whose term expires on the 4th of March. This was done by the action of the Democrats in caucus last night. They refused to go to the support of Bowen and Bowen's supporters refused to elect Garland. That being the case, the Democrats decided to go for Dorsey because his men had promised to go for all measures of reform they desired; besides the State Administration was opposed to him. The Democrats stated in their explanation that they thought there was a possibility of electing Garland, they would stand by him, but, satisfied that could not be done, and they had to choose between Republicans, and in doing so preferred to go with the State Administration, which promised all measures of reform, and for Dorsey, who was the best Republican presented, in preference to siding with the Clayton-Bowen party. After the Democrats had decided to go for Dorsey, all of Bowen's men went to him solid. Dorsey received every Republican vote, and nineteen Democratic votes. Eleven Democrats persisted in voting for Garland. There were four scattering votes.

War Department Weather Prognostications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—Probabilities—For New England generally clear and cold weather, and westerly winds, the latter shifting to southerly probably during Monday afternoon and night, with rising temperature and increasing cloudiness. For the Middle States, falling barometer, rising temperature, cloudy weather, and fresh and brisk westerly and southerly winds, with very probably snow in northern portion. For the South Atlantic States, rising temperature, generally clear weather, and light to fresh westerly to southerly winds. For the Gulf States, east of the Mississippi, southeasterly to southwesterly winds and rising temperature, with probably increasing cloudiness. From Tennessee to Lakes Erie, Huron, and Michigan rising temperature, fresh to brisk, and possibly high, southerly winds, veering to westerly and northwesterly, and cloudy weather, with probably light rain from southern portions of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois to Tennessee, but snow north of this region. From Illinois to Wisconsin westward fresh to brisk northerly to westerly winds, falling temperature, and occasional areas of light snow.

California Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—John W. Southwell, who forged a note on the First National Gold Bank in this city, for $45,000, pleaded guilty of the crime to-day.

The Franco-California Silk Company organized to-day, for the purpose of manufacturing silk goods in this city from the raw material, foreign and domestic.

Two cases of the horse disease have occurred in Oakland, Alameda County.

Indian Raids.

CHEYENNE, Jan. 19.—The Indians stole five horses from John Phillips' ranche, near Fort Laramie, last night and went up into the northern country, out of reach of pursuit.

Citizens in this vicinity are anxious that the Government re-establish posts at Forts Phil. Kearney, Reno, and C. F. Smith, and keep the Indians on the reservation. This would open to settlement the best portion of Wyoming and guarantee safety to life and property.

Mansfield Litigant.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 19.—Josephine Mansfield, through her counsel, has attached the property of Nathan Appleton, at Newport, R. I., to the amount of $20,000, for the loss of $12,500 which she deposited with Bowles Bros. just before their failure. A hearing of the case will be had in April.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—George Henriques, late Vice President of the New York Stock Exchange, died this morning.

L. L. Doty, late Pension Agent for this city, died at his residence in Jersey City on Saturday night.

The Murderer McNulty.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 19.—Governor Oglesby refuses to interfere with the sentence of McNulty, the wife-murderer. The Supreme Court has refused to grant a supersedeas. He will be hung next month without doubt.

—The theatre managers, in New York, two weeks since, passed a resolution to abolish billboards and the posting of bills. Two managers refused, and put out bigger posters than ever, and now all the theatres have returned to the system again.

KANSAS.

Commotion in the State Capitol.

Progress of the Senatorial Agitation.

General Pomeroy and Staff Receiving the People.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Jan. 16, 1873.

A Kansas Senatorial election is never dull. Whatever else it may be, there is always something fresh, animating, and interesting about the contest for Congressional honors, or, perhaps, it would be better to say Congressional perquisites. Anyhow, I have known a vacancy in an office worth no more than $1,000 a year to demoralize one-half the inhabitants of a populous county, and send the rival aspirants on three or four journeys to Washington to settle the question of appointment. The commotion grows louder as the value and importance of the office increases; and, when there is

A UNITED STATES SENATOR

to be elected, the political thermometer registers at fever-heat.

Two months ago, the intelligence was telegraphed from Washington that Senator Pomeroy's re-election to the Senate from this State was an admitted fact in all circles;

BUT

the events of the last two weeks have shown that Washington conclusions are mere speculations, and, despite the fact that Senator Pomeroy, with all his decorum, piety, good-breeding, and affable demeanor, is in presence of the representatives of the people, 79 of these 132 representatives are holding caucuses nightly, and pledging themselves to resist his re-election. It is acknowledged that the Senator is the great disbursing agent for all the offices and official supplies to which Kansas as a State is entitled; and yet these men are clamoring for the election of a new man, and possibly one who only knows the President by hearsay.

IF

this opposition is handled with skill and adroitness, Pomeroy will be permitted to enjoy the delights of rural life on his farm near Muscotah. But it will require the employment of energy, shrewdness, and withal, and above all, harmony and a spirit of conciliation, to overthrow him; for the opulent Senator is thoroughly organized, being well supplied with the political equipments and munitions of a Senatorial contest.

THE STAFF

of Federal office-holders about him is composed of the most agreeable and companionable gentlemen. They are ever ready to render a service to the member, and do a good turn for the disinterested citizen "who just visits the Capitol to see the fun."

The present contest

DIFFERS

from the Senatorial squabble of 1871. Two years ago, Len. Smith sent the whiskey around to all "the boys" who cared to drink, while cigars were as plenty in the hotels as wooden toothpicks; and the common talk was, that any member who desired to sell his vote could get $1,000 from Mr. Caldwell. It is exactly the reverse now, or at least so to all outward signs. Everything is conducted to win the respect of those who look upon whiskey as a demoralizing agent, and regard money as an instrument the Devil employs to thwart the will of the people. It needn't surprise the readers of THE TRIBUNE to hear of Pomeroy opening a caucus with prayer, and sending his followers to bed with a benediction. Since the Legislature convened, two

ANTI-POMEROY CAUCUSES

have been held, and at each a marked and bitter opposition to Senator Pomeroy was developed. Colonel Moonlight and Colonel York, of the State Senate, are leading the opposition. They are eloquent speakers, experienced organizers, and will make trouble in the Pomeroy camp. Colonel Moonlight was elected from Leavenworth County on the Liberal ticket. As yet no balloting has taken place in caucus. It was deemed best to consolidate all the elements of the opposition, and proceed with great care and caution in the movements to unite the caucus on one anti-Pomeroy candidate. The caucus which was held last night embraced 79 members, all of whom have supported a resolution to resist, by their votes and influence, the re-election of Pomeroy. These members

ARE DIVIDED

between Judge Lowe, Governor Harvey, Dr. Logan, Colonel Phillips, and I. S. Kalloch. There is a diversity of opinion about Judge Lowe's candidacy. However, he will arrive here next Saturday, and make up his conclusions from actual observations on the spot. Senator Pomeroy is very confident that Lowe will not run, and, in a conversation, yesterday, said Lowe was coming here to oppose other parties, and that Colonel Phillips' mission had the same thing in view. I inferred from the conversation that Phillips intended to open a fight on C. W. Babcock, and reopen a book of revelations about a contract for army-beef. Judge Lowe's friends, including many active members, declare that the Judge will go into the strife with a vigor not excelled by any other aspirant. KANSAS.

Vicissitudes of Highland Clans.

Appin, the inheritance of the Stewarts, whose exile is bewailed in one of the most pathetic of the Jacobite lays, is now in the possession of a Greenock sugar merchant (R. Macfie, of Airds). An estate of a few hundred acres in extent, beside the beautiful tittle town of Oban, is all that remains of the vast territory of the MacDougalls, the powerful Lords of Lorn, who once contended on terms of equality with Robert Bruce, and whose fine old castle of Dunollie, even in its ruins, attests the ancient greatness of the family. The chief of the Macleods, the descendants of "brave Torquil, from Dunvegan high," and of the famous Rorie More, now possesses not an acre of the extensive island of Lewis, once the heritage of his clan, or in Glenelg, or on the Gairloch, and only a mere fragment of "the misty hills of Skye," which his ancestors shared with the powerful Macdonalds. Reasay, too, where Prince Charlie found a temporary refuge in his wanderings, and which Dr. Samuel Johnson visited in his memorable tour to the Hebrides, and Boswell described so graphically, passed thirty years ago from the Jacobite Macleods to a Demerara planter, and has just been disposed of again to an Inverness railway contractor (G. G. Mackay, Esq., of Rosehall and Oban), while the clan have found an asylum beyond the Atlantic. "Wild Barra" knows nothing now of "its ancient thane" Macneil, nor Colonsay the Macduffies, and though the Clan Gillean—the Maclaines—retain Duart and Lochbuy, as moiety of their estates in Mull, the Campbells were long ago expelled from Tiree and Coll. Arrochar, the mansion house of the chief of "the wild MacFarlane's plaided clan," has been transformed into an inn. As might have been expected from their character, "the sons of brown Dermi, who slew the wild boar," the powerful and pushing clan Campbell, have fared much better than most of their Celtic brethren in the struggle against Southern intrusion into their fastnesses. The Breadalbane branch, in spite of the strange vicissitudes which have befallen their chiefs, and "the curse of Glencoe" resting on them, still possess a territory which stretches nearly one hundred miles in extent, from Alberfeldy on the east to the Atlantic Ocean on the west. But the wings of Mac Cailean More have been considerably clipped. Not only have such outlaying pendicles as Castle Campbell and Harviestoun been alienated along with £30,000 worth of land and timber, during the spendthrift *regime* of Duke George the Handsome, uncle of the present Indian Secretary, but in consequence of the rebellions and forfeitures of the Covenanting struggles, large tracts of their old patrimonial estates in Argyllshire have passed into other hands. A Manchester merchant (Mr. Pender, of Minard), once a pattern drawer in the Vale of Leven, has acquired a fine estate on Lochfyne-side itself. Kilmun, on the Holy Loch, the ancient burial place of the Campbells, with a large tract of land adjoining, is the property of a London sugar refiner. Dunoon Castle, of which the Duke of Argyll is hereditary keeper, along with the surrounding grounds, has been sold and resold again and again; and Roseneath, which, in former days, was the southern extremity of the Campbell country, stretching in an unbroken line from Glen Orchy to the Gareloch, is now merely an isolated mansion and grounds, from which it is indeed "a far cry to Fochow." Generally speaking, so far as the clansmen are concerned, it appears to be a matter of indifference whether their "country" remains in the hands of their chiefs or passes into the possession of strangers, for the former have had as little scruple as the latter in evicting the men who used to be the bone and muscle of our armies, in order that their estates may be converted into sheep walks and deer forests. —*Glasgow Mail.*

Hard Sums—Are the Children Taught Rightly?

An exasperated parent overflows into the columns of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*:

In common with thousands of other parents who desire that their children shall at least keep up with the average boy and girl, I find myself obliged to spend my evenings in teaching school, doing what I pay others to do during the daytime, and in order that my youngsters may be able to go and recite at school, spending my leisure hours, and the sleepy ones, in trying to fix in their poor, little weary brains the names of almost unknown rivers in some out of the way portion of the globe, or in trying to explain the important and eminently practical fact that 237 1-7 dollars is 2-7 of 9 times what A paid for his horse, and the horse cost 1-2 of 1-2 of 3-4 as much as his carriage—something, no doubt, that every child ought to know, provided his parents teach it to him.

We all know that we made just such calculations as this fifty times a day, and never think of coming at a result in a sensible, direct manner. Dr. Johnson says a school is "a house of discipline and instruction," a place of literary education, etc., and that a scholar is "one who learns of a master." He also says a schoolmaster "is one who teaches in a school." Now, so far as my experience goes, the modern schoolmaster or mistress does none of these things, but merely listens to the recitations of lessons taught by parents at home. I have no hesitation in saying that the whole system of modern teaching, including textbooks, maps, and everything else connected with it, is vastly below and behind what was in vogue thirty years since, and that, instead of making us a race of well educated men and women, it is making candidates for the insane asylums, and piling up a heap of misery in very many forms.

I am perfectly willing that teachers shall be well paid, if they only teach, and may mention that in my capacity of trustee of a public school, I give a practical illustration of my faith; but I am opposed to parents being compelled to teach their children.

As a boy, I was flogged at school, and the memory of the rattan is pleasant as bringing back a time when boys were boys, and teachers were teachers. Now we do not flog the boys, and very properly, for those who deserve the flogging are first the teachers, and perhaps if a parent were made to suffer now and then, it would do him good. NINE P. M.

P. S.—My wife says, "Flog the teachers, by all means," or at least 5/6 of 7/8 of 269-873 of 1,989-2,000 of them.

Siamese Gambling.

Gambling is carried on to a fearful extent in the Kingdom of Siam, and the royal exchequer derives considerable profit from the licensed gambling-houses established in every part of the country. One of the favorite games consists in guessing the number of coins shoved at haphazard under an inverted cup; the teetotum is also in vogue; and, lastly, there are lotteries which are drawn daily. All this kind of business is in the hands of cunning Chinese, particularly expert in correcting the caprices of chance. When the gambler has lost his all, suicide never occurs to him, as in Europe; but he will steal, or, as a last resource, sell himself as a slave to some Mandarin willing to pay his debts, and clothe and feed him in return for some insignificant service.

But, on the other hand, a man who has once sold himself can never hope to regain his liberty, for he cannot earn a farthing in any way. If he dislikes his master, he may try to find another disposed to pay the old one the amount of his debt; but this happens very seldom, since the purchaser is generally in good circumstances. Moreover, before a man gives himself away in this manner, he tries his luck to the last, so long as he possesses a rag on his back. Our author relates the following characteristic anecdote: An Annamite, of Saignon, whom we will call A, happening to meet an old friend of his, B, at Pnom Pench, is persuaded by him to visit a gambling-house. They go in and try their luck. A soon wins a respectable sum, while B loses all he has about him. To retrieve his fortune he borrows A's purse, but soon loses its contents. "Well," says A, "'tis all over now; let us be off." "Wait a bit," replies the other, "I'll try another stake; the croupier knows me, and will give me credit." So he enters upon a palaver with that functionary, who at once writes a few words upon a bit of paper, which B signs; he then plays, but loses, and quits the place with his friend. "What was your agreement with the croupier?" asks A. "You'll know to-morrow," replies B, dryly. And, indeed, on the following morning two stout Chinese call at A's house, bind him hand and foot, and carry him off in spite of his cries and efforts to regain his liberty. His good friend B had sold him to the croupier, and it was only a few months later he could regain his liberty through the influence of a French resident at Saignon.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 18.—As there was an increased inquiry for cheese last week, holders at the Little Falls market were in hopes to realize an advance this week, but prices remain without much change. The feeling in the market, however, is firm, and prices have an upward tendency. Most of the farm dairies coming forward are "ends," and much of it is of inferior quality. The transactions have been light this week, and rates have ranged at 10c to 11c for late made, with 12c for a good meaty thing.

There are now no long lines of factory goods in the vicinity of this market—nothing but ends of factories, and the prices for these are from 13½c to 13¾c. The short lots, Wm. Budlong and Fort Herkimer factories, were sold at 13½c to 13¾c. Brockett's Bridge brought 14c.

The Wm. I. Skinner was offered 13¾c, and refused to sell for anything less than 14c. There is considerable activity among buyers, and a good thing is closed out at 14c when it can be had. It is reported that there are 10,000 boxes cheese in Madison and Onondaga Counties.

The butter now coming into this market is mostly winter make, deficient in color and flavor. The sales have been from 28c to 30c, but fine grass make would bring more money.

The weather during the early part of the week was warm, with rain. This made it favorable for shipping cheese forward to the city. We are sorry to report that abortions begin to trouble the herds. We hear of some dairymen who have already had from 6 to 10 cases in herds numbering from 30 to 40 cows. The late fall leaves its mark on our hay-mows, which are much more bulky than at this time last year. Hay is worth from $16 to $20 per ton, and a considerable quantity has been shipped from this county to New York City. The high price for hay during the past few years has induced many to sell off their cows and go into hay rowing.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 19.—BEEVES—Scarcely enough has been done this week to make a market, for New Yorkers knew that they could not get stock through to New York if they bought them, in consequence of railroad communication being severed. There was no outlet for cattle yesterday, and there was almost a complete stagnation at the market. Over 8,000 head were received this week, and New York buyers felt sure that some of the cattle would certainly reach that city, and, therefore, they preferred running the risk of getting them when they arrived there to buying them at this market, and chance whether they could get them delivered or not. Brighton dealers took advantage of the apathy of New York buyers, and obtained the greater part of their stock at their own prices. The market has declined ½c per lb, and the probability is that this week's market will prove disastrous to holders. The receipts this week were 462 car loads, and the quality was on the average fair. The following are the ruling prices of the market this week: Premium, not quoted; extra, $7.50@8.00; first quality, $6.50@7.25; second quality, $5.50@6.25; third quality, $4.50@5.25; inferior, $3.50@4.25.

MILCH COWS—Nothing new to report. Only 25 have been received, and they were purchased for the New York market at from $45 to $85.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 99 cars, or 19,800 head. The market has ruled steady during the week, but to-day there were a large number in the pens without any outlet for them. The market closed dull and heavy, at the following prices: Coarse wool sheep, 6@7¼c per lb; fine wool, 6@7½c; lambs, 6½@8c.

HOGS—Receipts of through stock 620 cars. No sales reported.

HORSES—Thirteen car loads have been received, but no sales were reported. All the stock was sent forward in first hands.

W. G. Ward has resigned as Chief Engineer of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CALDWELL BRIBERY CASE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The testimony elicited to-day before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections in the Caldwell bribery case, was of the most important character, and more damaging to Caldwell than any brought out. Ex-Governor Carney, of Kansas, was before the Committee for about three hours. He testified that an arrangement was made between himself and Caldwell, whereby he (Carney) was to receive $15,000 as a consideration for withdrawing his name as a candidate for Senator. He was paid with a note of L. S. Smith, Caldwell's business partner, for $10,000, at thirty days, and a due-bill by the same party, payable when Caldwell should be elected. Both notes were afterwards paid by Caldwell, the $10,000 one at maturity, and the other not till last spring. Carney spoke to him about the note some time before it was paid, and was informed that it should be attended to shortly, for the Kansas Pacific Railroad had promised him (Caldwell) money, and he would see to it that they did not get any friendly legislation till they paid it. In reference to the $7,000 drawn from the Kansas Valley Bank, by Anderson, on a check indorsed by Governor Carney, the latter testified that the money was not received by him, but was taken by Anderson into an adjoining room, and left on the table. In a short time afterwards, Anderson came back, and reported that somebody had taken the money, when Smith replied, laughing, "that they would not make any fuss about it till after the election."

At a later stage of the proceedings, Colonel Anthony was recalled, and testified that Anderson told him that Sol. Miller, a Senator from Doniphan County, received the $7,000 for the votes of the delegation from that county for Caldwell.

Governor Carney further testified that during the progress of the canvass, Mr. Caldwell became alarmed at the large amount of money already expended, being about $40,000, when Len. Smith stated to him, in Carney's presence, if he would put in $40,000 more he would bear half the expense if Caldwell was not elected. Carney testified to several cases of direct bribery of members of the Legislature by Caldwell. Among the members directly bribed were Williams, of Johnson County; Bayers, of Ellsworth; James F. Legate, of Leavenworth County, and Manning, of Cowley. Governor Carney will be cross-examined on Monday.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

Oakes Ames intimates that it is not just exactly the right thing that he should be made the scape-goat of the Credit Mobilier business. John B. Alley, who is playing Mephistopheles in this affair, is also extremely disgusted. He says that whatever Ames has done has been from the purest of motives, and that he has really been imposed upon by designing and avaricious Congressmen. In this martyrlike connection, and believing that he alone is being made the victim of this entire transaction, Ames now indicates that he will tell a straightforward story, and that it will contradict many of the statements, which have already been put on record by various honorable gentlemen of both the House and Senate. Disgusted with the developments made to-day by his bookkeeper, Geo. W. Kennedy, wherein it was made to appear that his own testimony was contradictory, if not false, Ames said to Judge Merrick, a member of the Investigation Committee, that he would corroborate his previous evidence, even if it was at the expense of certain honorable gentlemen, who would make the Committee, and the world generally, believe that they were saints. Of the four witnesses examined to-day, Ames' bookkeeper was the most important, by his admission that Ames kept in a memorandum book the names of Senators and members of Congress to whom stock had been sold. The Committee were given a clue of confirmation to the statement heretofore made by M'Comb, that Ames did not make these entries on the general books of the Company, but in a private memorandum book of his own, from which he read to him the list of names as receiving stock, which has been heretofore published. In his recollection of the names of Congressmen included in this book, Ames' bookkeeper, also corroborates the previously published list. This testimony will necessitate the recall of Ames, for the purpose of a re-examination as to his original statement.

ANOTHER SYNDICATE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Washington advices this afternoon say that Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., with their London house, and Baring Bros. & Co., on one hand, and Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., with Rothschild & Son, on the other, have submitted to Secretary Boutwell propositions to fund the remaining new 5 per cents. It is understood that one or other of these propositions will be accepted for $100,000,000. The terms proposed are understood to be the same as made with the syndicate last year, of which Jay Cooke was the head.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE GOAT ISLAND MATTER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Senate Military Committee, this evening, heard President Stanford, of the Central Pacific Railroad, in favor of the bill relinquishing part of Goat Island to the Company, and D. C. McRuer, of San Francisco, in opposition. Senators Cole, Casserly, Stewart, and Representative Sargent participated in the discussion.

THE LAST STRAW.

The District Attorney of the District will probably proceed against Susan B. Anthony, President of the Woman's Suffrage Association, for giving an exhibition without license, the Suffrage Association meeting being so considered.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

THE WILSON COMMITTEE.

BARNES' TESTIMONY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Wilson Investigating Committee met this morning. Oliver W. Barnes, Secretary of the Credit Mobilier from 1868 to 1870, testified, giving a history of the Credit Mobilier, by which it appears that the charter was originally sold in Philadelphia to George Francis Train, for about $30,000, and he (Barnes) signed a transfer paper. Not over 2½ or 3 per cent had been paid in of the original shares.

Barnes further testified that he didn't know of any member of Congress being employed as attorney for the Union Pacific Railroad, or of any moneys being used to secure Congressional influence. He had only heard that Oakes Ames had had stock placed in his hands to comply with engagements. The amount was something over 300 shares. The capital of the Credit Mobilier was derived from the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

DURANT RECALLED.

Durant was recalled and testified as to the franchise of the Sioux City Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. On being asked whether he knew of any money having been paid to any persons to have certain objects accomplished, the witness replied he thought Oakes Ames and John B. Alley had large interests in it. He heard Ames say he had to pay others for their interest, and that he paid $5,000 apiece to two of the Iowa members of Congress to get the control of the franchise. The members were J. F. Wilson and the other, W. B. Allison, but the witness was not positive as to Allison. Durant was examined at length and his testimony concluded. Adjourned to 7:30 o'clock.

TESTIMONY OF J. M. S. WILLIAMS.

The Wilson Investigating Committee, at the evening session, examined J. M. S. Williams, of Cambridge, Mass., who was Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad from 1869 to 1871, and, as Secretary of the Railroad Bureau connected with the management of said roads, made a proposal in 1867 to the Secretary of the Railroad, to build 267 miles of the road at $50,000 per mile. He believed a portion of the road proposed for was already built, and the reason for including that portion was to secure the control of it from the hands of Durant, in whom he and his friends had no confidence, consequent upon Durant's extravagant management, and give the management to Dillon & Duff. The interests of the Union Pacific and Credit Mobilier were identical; virtually one concern.

Mr. Hoar asked whether the witness was acting in good faith with the Government to return as a part of the cost of the railroad, $10,000,000 or $12,000,000, divided among the stockholders. Witness answered they did not consider there was any breach of good faith. They should look at the matter from the standpoint of the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Congress, and not the Forty-second Congress. They understood the Government would never call on the Company for the interest on the bonds, or the 5 per cent on the earnings, but retain only one half of the amount for Government transportation. Mr. Hoar also asked whether the first mortgage bonds, also the stock of the Union Pacific Railroad had not been divided among those who received a division of the profits of the contract. The witness replied, some of them. The witness did not know the precise cost of the railroad to the persons who built it. The witness made some calculations to show how the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Credit Mobilier were the same thing, but the Chairman thought the calculations proved the inequality of the two. In reply to the question whether the witness knew of the payment of any money to aid the election of Representative or Senator, he replied that he (witness) had always contributed for general political purposes.

Benjamin F. Butler, member of Congress, paid $3,000 by the Union Pacific Railroad Company. It was reported that Butler received $5,000, but the witness could testify to $3,000 having been paid. He had seen it on the Treasurer's books. This was in the fall of 1867 or the spring of 1868. Butler gave advice as to the Oakes Ames contract and helped the Company at a meeting of the election of officers. John B. Alley brought Butler to New York, as his attorney, but the Company took his advice and paid him for it.

Alley, who was present, asked how the witness understood that he brought General Butler with him to New York as his lawyer. Had the witness any ground for the statement?

The witness replied that that was the general understanding of the report.

Alley rejoined that he had nothing more to do with General Butler's going to New York than the witness himself. The President of the Company sent on for Butler.

STEWART'S TESTIMONY.

Joseph B. Stewart, a lawyer of Washington, testified: He had been an earnest and consistent advocate of all the Pacific Railroad projects for many years, and of National improvement generally. He had urged these measures on members of Congress.

Chairman—Were you engaged in what are commonly known as lobbying schemes?

Answer—I disclaim the performance of such service on any occasion. Was paid for his services by the Company, or those representing it.

Question—What amount?

Answer—I was paid a fee of $30,000 on account of railroads, for my individual services, by Messrs. Durant and Hallett. Another fee of $10,000 was paid to me by C. P. Huntington, in stock of the Union Pacific Railroad. In 1864, a great deal more money came into my hands. I received it in order to discharge my duty as attorney in cases where railroads were concerned, as a mediator, regulator, and compromiser of conflicting interests. My business had no reference to any Senator or Representative. I received for the purpose $250,000, part of this sum in Union Pacific Railroad bonds. The witness declines to state the sum he was paid in bonds, but they were not paid to any member of Congress. He repeated that most of the money was paid to settle a dispute with the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railroad Company. He considered himself an agent of all the railroad companies. He was employed to frame a proposition acceptable to Congress, to aid and strengthen the financial condition of the companies. He was the author of the tenth section of the Union Pacific Railroad act of 1864. The Committee, at midnight, adjourned till Monday at 10 o'clock.

POLAND'S COMMITTEE.

BOYER'S EVIDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—At the session of Mr. Poland's Committee on the Credit Mobilier, this morning, M. B. Boyer, ex-Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, voluntarily appeared. He said he had nothing to conceal. He took 75 shares in his own name, and 25 as trustee for his wife, and so they have held it, regarding it as a legitimate stock transaction. During the time that he was in Congress neither the Credit Mobilier nor the Pacific Railroad required legislation, all subsidies and grants having been voted on before he was a Congressman. He invites a critical examination of his Congressional record. His investment in the Credit Mobilier was consequent upon the recommendation of Mr. Durant. He did not see how his investment concerns the public. "No one ever hinted that my services as Congressman were expected, and certainly no such services were ever rendered." He only regretted that his investment was not larger. He had no negotiations with Ames.

WILSON'S STATEMENT.

James F. Wilson, of Iowa, made the following statement:

I once bought and paid for ten shares of capital stock of the Credit Mobilier. The par value of the shares was $100 cash, in all $1,000. The purchase came about in this way: When Oakes Ames was soliciting subscriptions he asked me to subscribe for $5,000 worth of it, which I declined to do. I heard nothing more of this stock until some time in the year 1868; the exact time I cannot state, but certainly not earlier than May, when I met, in this city, H. T. M'Comb, with whom I had been acquainted several years, and against whose character I had never heard any reproach, who during the conversation had between us, asked me if I had my Credit Mobilier stock. I told him that I did not; that Ames asked me to subscribe for $5,000 of it, but that I had declined. M'Comb replied that I could get that stock yet; that he wished I would do so. I told him that I knew but little about it, and inquired its value. He said that would depend somewhat on circumstances, but that I need not hesitate because of that; that he thought he could get it at par; that he would take it, furnish the money to pay for it, and allow me the advance, which would have been a liberal compensation for the negotiation. He then related the circumstances under which he had subscribed for a number of shares; that he had made his subscription in good faith; that the Company refused to recognize his subscription, and were trying to cheat him out of his rights under it; that he was determined to have the stock; that if he could not get it quietly and peacefully, he would enforce his claims at law; that he did not want to have or make any unnecessary trouble about it, but that he would not be cheated out of it; that he was willing to do anything for peace short of surrendering his rights; that to go to law would lead to strife, delay, and expense, but that he would go through with it all if driven to it. The impression which he made was that, if he could get the stock even by indirection, he rather do that than resort to the Courts; and in this connection he said that there was other stock in the same position as that, which he said he could get, and that, therefore, there was no reasonable excuse for the Company treating him as they had done. As the result of this conversation I had an interview with Oakes Ames. I inquired of him if there were not $5,000 Credit Mobilier stock that I could have. He said: "No, you declined to subscribe for it, and it has been disposed of." I replied that I had been informed that that amount, and more, was undisposed of, and that I could have fifty shares. He replied that the stock was disposed of, and that whoever had told me what I had stated was mistaken. I communicated this to M'Comb, who said it was just like Ames; that if he could take care of himself and friends, everybody else might whistle for their rights, and said: "See Ames again, and tell him that there is no mistake about the matter, and that I (M'Comb) know there is not." I did see Ames again, who said M'Comb's statement was not true, and repeated his former statements. I then asked him if it could not be arranged so that I could get out the stock. He replied that he did not believe it could be, but that he was going to New York, and would see what could be done. Some time afterward, Ames told me that he had arranged for ten shares for me at par and 7 per cent ex-prior dividends; that that was the best and the most he could do then, but he would see if he could do any more. I took ten shares, and asked him to arrange for the rest if he could, and not to do more than was arranged for. When I subsequently told M'Comb, he said: "Well, that is another of his tricks. He don't want to do any better, but if you insist on it, he will; that he (M'Comb) wanted stock on the ground floor, just as the rest had had theirs." I had talked so much to Ames that I concluded to await his movements; that anything further would look too much like importunity, but, as I have stated, he never arranged for any more stock. Ten shares were on my hands. I held stock until some time in the winter of '69, when I sold it, the reason for which I will state. A good deal of contention had sprung up among the parties interested in the Union Pacific Railroad and Credit Mobilier, relative to the management of the offices of the said Companies, and an effort was to be made at a meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in March, 1869, to change a part of the Board of Directors. My opinion was asked for concerning the right of the stockholders in the Union Pacific Railroad Company to vote the shares held by them, regardless of proxy, which was said to run with the stock under the terms of the contract and agreement existing between the said Company, the Credit Mobilier, and certain parties designated as Trustees. In order to enable me to understand the question submitted, copies of certain papers were placed in my hands, some of which I have now in my possession, among which were the contract of Oakes Ames of the first part, T. C. Durant, Oliver Ames, John B. Alley, Sidney Dillon, C. Y. Bushnell, Henry L. M'Comb, and Benjamin S. Bates, of the second part, the Credit Mobilier of America of the third part, an agreement between the aforesaid parties of the second part, in which they bound themselves to vote their own stock for which they held and should hold proxies, which was represented to embrace all that was issued or to be issued under the Oakes Ames contract in the manner provided in the agreement, some of the other papers not bearing directly on the question submitted. I examined the question, and gave an opinion to the effect that the stockholders of the Union Pacific stock could vote their own shares regardless of proxy running with it; that the affairs of the corporation could not be tied up in the hands of a few individuals in the way attempted by the terms of said contract and agreements, and that the scheme of the Credit Mobilier was one which might render every officer and Director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which was party to it, accountable to the latter Company for the profits accruing to him from the construction contract. Down to the time these papers were placed in my hands I knew almost nothing of the organization and details of the Credit Mobilier, or of the value of its stock, but then saw that there was abundant ground for further trouble and litigation, and, as one of the results, sold out my interest, and have at no time since been in any manner interested in the Credit Mobilier, nor did I at any time or in any manner have any interest of any kind or character in said Company other than as hereinbefore stated.

So far as Ames is concerned, his action was the result of my application to him for the purchase of stock. My action was induced solely by the conversations had with M'Comb, who was actuated, as I understood, by what he denounced as a gross injustice practiced on him by the Company, and it was well known to both of them, as it was to everybody, that my connection with Congress would end with my third term.

The reports of the testimony given before the Committee, as published in the newspapers, show that M'Comb has testified that he had requested Ames to let me have some Credit Mobilier stock. Not one word of this ever came to my knowledge — from him, Ames, or any other person, except as I have related in this statement, and I desire here to recall the fact that when the transaction above related occurred, the whole country resounded with the praise of the energy manifested by the constructors of the Union Pacific Railroad. The completion of the road brought to the surface contentions and quarrels amongst the parties who held the secrets and power of the Credit Mobilier. These developed the facts, which now give direction and tone to public judgment, but they are not those with which to measure the motives and actions of the men who acted under a former state of facts, with no suspicion that they were not true and would not continue true to the end. The very fact that M'Comb threatened to carry his claim to the Courts was of itself calculated to allay any suspicion of fraud or wrong in the affairs of the Company, for such suit, would of necessity, bring to light the whole history of the operations of the Company. I wish to say in conclusion that when I entered Congress in 1861, I did so as the representative of a constituency unanimously in favor of the construction of the railroad to the Pacific. My predecessor had been Chairman of the Committee on Pacific Railroad. To his efforts in favor of the construction of such road, more than to any other one thing, he owed his last election to Congress. My district at that time embraced nearly one-half of the State of Iowa. It extended from the Mississippi to the Missouri Rivers. I desired to secure the location of the road so as to have it commence on the western boundary of my district, and thus secure connection with it for the Iowa roads then projected and in course of construction. The bill of 1862 secured this result, and I supported it earnestly. I supported the bill of 1864, believing the representations made as to its necessity to be true. I worked as efficiently as I could to promote the interests of the section of country I was representing. I was a prominent friend of such legislation, as it would tend to develop that great Western country. I regarded the Pacific Railroad as the greatest of all measures proposed to effect that result. I believed it would hasten the construction of the several roads projected through Iowa, and thus secure to our people at an early day the facilities for transportation so much needed to provide for the growth, prosperity, and settlement of the State. The result proves that my judgment in this respect was not at fault. Consider what the country was a decade ago in comparison with what it is now, and I ask for no more perfect qualification of the support, which I gave to these measures of legislation, which have produced the result.

Mr. Wilson, turning to Ames, asked him if the statements which he had just made relating to him were true.

Mr. Ames replied they were.

Mr. Wilson then asked M'Comb if the statements relating to him were true, to which M'Comb replied that they were, most emphatically.

The witness then testified in answer to a question of Judge Poland, that he had stock carrying dividends with it. To the best of his memory, he realized a profit of $3,000 on the stock. He knew nothing about any other members of Congress having held stock.

As a Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, he desired to enter his protest, now, against the reports going around the country, that the Government would lose its investment in that road. He had no doubt the road would be able to pay back every dollar. Neither Ames, M'Comb, nor any one else attempted to influence the action of the witness as a member of Congress. He did not know at first whether he had a profit or loss on the stock. He would act again exactly as he did under the same state of affairs.

By McCreery—The witness was in Grimes' room when Oakes Ames came in and asked Senator Grimes to take $25,000 worth of stock in the Credit Mobilier. Ames said to Grimes, "We must raise money. If you will take the stock, I will guarantee you 10 per cent on your money, providing you will divide all the profits over 10 per cent with me." Grimes replied, "Well, I am satisfied with 10 per cent on my money," and agreed to invest.

RECORD AMENDMENTS.

Smithers, counsel for M'Comb, desired the personal allusions and reflections striken from Alley's statement, which the Chairman said would be considered.

GARRISON'S TESTIMONY.

C. K. Garrison testified that James Brooks introduced him to Durant, and the latter endeavored to have him invest in the Union Pacific Railroad, but he declined. In answer to a question of Poland as to what he thought of the reports, he said no one could believe all they heard. If they did, they would believe half of the Congressmen were interested in railroads.

KENNEDY'S EVIDENCE.

Geo. W. Kennedy, bookkeeper of Ames, testified that although the books of the Company in possession of the Committee showed he owned 30 shares of stock; he had no information of that fact. He could not swear to the fact, but thought he saw on a pocket memorandum book some time ago, two or three entries of stock to parties he supposed to be Congressmen, but could not remember. Several shares of Union Pacific were transferred to him, and retransferred back to Ames without consideration.

Adjourned to Monday.

CALDWELL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Senate Committee on Elections this morning resumed their investigation into the election of Senator Caldwell of Kansas.

GOVERNOR CARNEY'S TESTIMONY.

Ex-Governor Carney was examined at great length. He corroborated the testimony previously given by Len Smith, Caldwell's partner, to the effect that at a private interview between Caldwell, Smith, and himself, Caldwell offered him (Carney) $15,000 if he would withdraw from the contest for Senator. This offer he soon afterwards accepted, and signed a paper, pledging himself that he would in no case become a candidate, in return for which, he (Carney) received Smith's note at thirty days for $10,000, given unconditionally, and Smith's due bill for $5,000, conditioned on Caldwell's election. The consideration named in the agreement was for the expenses incurred, and the assistance to be rendered by Carney. Smith's note for $10,000 was paid Carney at maturity. The due bill for $5,000 was paid last spring. After the election, and while Caldwell was on his way to Washington to take his seat in the Senate, Carney met him in a railroad car, and Caldwell told the witness that he was aware that the due bill had not been paid; that as soon as he got to Philadelphia he would remit to witness the $5,000 to pay it. Caldwell did not keep this promise, but spoke to Carney on the subject four or five times during the summer, and just before he came to Washington the next winter, he told Carney he would soon arrange to get some money from the Kansas Pacific Railroad with which to pay the due bill. Caldwell said the Kansas Pacific Company had promised to pay him some money to assist in his election; that they had not yet done so; that so far as he was concerned they would get no legislation until they kept their promise, and paid him the money. Witness testified that during the Senatorial caucus, one day P. J. Anderson, an employe of the Railroad Company, came to Smith, in his presence, and asked for $7,000 to be used. Witness indorsed Smith's check for that amount in order that Anderson might get it cashed. Witness believed Anderson got and used the money for political purposes in Caldwell's interest. Caldwell once stated to witness that he (Caldwell) would win if it cost him $250,000. Subsequently, Caldwell told witness that his election cost him over $60,000, Caldwell having told witness that he felt very grateful to him and his friends, and would do what he could for them. Several members of the Legislature made written application to Caldwell, through Carney, for various offices. On one occasion, when the witness presented to Caldwell such papers, Caldwell took out his memorandum book, and, after referring to it, said: "I don't owe that man anything; I paid that man for his vote." No member of the Legislature had then derived any office from Caldwell. The witness, therefore, knew of no other way by which the person referred to by Caldwell could have been paid, except by money. Witness could not remember the name of this person. It seemed, from Caldwell's manner on this occasion, that he had in his book a list of all the members of the Legislature, with their prices. Caldwell at another time told the witness that he had paid James F. Leggett $1,000 for his vote, and Byers, another member, $2,500 for his vote.

Before the election, Len T. Smith told Caldwell, in the witness' presence, that he had already involved himself to the amount of $40,000 for Caldwell, which he feared Caldwell would not recognize. Smith added, however, that he would pay one-half the expense in case he did not succeed by his arrangements in electing Caldwell, whereupon Caldwell said: "All right; go ahead." At times during the canvass Anderson would come to the Committee of Caldwell's friends and say he must have some more money. Smith would say, "Tell the fellows to be patient. They must have a little patience. The currency of the banks is all paid out, but more has been sent for, and will be here presently."

Anderson was employed by Caldwell and Smith to see all the members of the Legislature and get all the votes he could. From day to day, he would report that such and such member could be controlled for perhaps $500, $1,000, or $2,000 each. J. L. McDowell was another member of this working Committee made similar reports, on the reception of which the Committee would discuss what prices ought to be paid. Smith once told the witness that the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company had given him $10,000 to aid Caldwell in the contest. Witness was taken into the confidence of Caldwell. Smith now testified unwillingly. Witness talked to many members of the Legislature, at the request of Caldwell and Smith. Sometimes the members would say to witness that they understood Caldwell was paying for votes; that his election was not expected or desired by the people; that they could not afford to go home and defend their course, if they voted for Caldwell, without being paid for it. In such cases, the witness would refer the members to Smith and others, who were managing for Caldwell. Williams, of Johnstown, one of the members of the Legislature, told the witness that Smith had already promised him money for his vote. The witness heard that Len. T. Smith, Caldwell's friend, had employed Anderson to assist them. George Smith, of Leavenworth, who was also working vigorously for Caldwell, told the witness that he had arranged for the vote of Butler by agreeing that Caldwell would pay an outstanding note of Butler's for $850. George Smith told the witness another time that one of the members of the Legislature had sold him out and run off with the money which had been paid him.

The witness also testified that the Hon. Thos. A. Osborne, who was yesterday inaugurated Governor of Kansas, was a member of the managing committee of Caldwell's friends, which conducted his canvass, purchased votes of members of the Legislature.

Carney's cross-examination was postponed in consequence of Caldwell being ill.

FLACHER'S TESTIMONY.

John Flacher then testified to a conversation with Anderson, in which he said he had Caldwell's note for $3,500, given him by Caldwell for services rendered during the canvass, and intended to make Caldwell pay it.

ANTHONY RECALLED.

Anthony was recalled, and gave testimony that he was informed by Anderson that Sol. Miller took the $7,000 referred to in Carney's testimony for the Doinphan County delegation, and gave it to them.

TESTIMONY OF W. S. BANKS.

W. S. Banks, editor of the Leavenworth *Times*, testified that Caldwell gave him $2,000 for the support of his paper during the campaign; also, that Caldwell told him that his election had cost $60,000.

SNEAD'S EVIDENCE.

James H. Snead, a member of the Legislature, gave evidence that one Hammond proposed the sale of his (Snead's) vote to Caldwell for $4,000, the amount to be divided. They went together to see Len. T. Smith on the subject, but Smith was very busy, and they did not talk with him.

Adjourned to Monday.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Senate was not in session to-day, having adjourned over from Friday afternoon till Monday.

HOUSE.

PENSIONS.

Mr. MOORE, from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill to revise the Pension laws, which was discussed and passed.

ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LANDS IN IOWA.

The House proceeded to vote, under the operation of the previous question, on the bill to quiet land titles in Iowa. The bill passed—yeas, 94; nays, 70. It provides that the title to lands in Iowa heretofore approved and testified by the Department of the Interior for railroad purposes to aid in the construction of a railroad from Davenport *via* Iowa City to Council Bluffs, under grants made by Congress, according to the adjustment thereof made at the General Land Office, shall be confirmed to the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Company, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, and there assigns the corporations to whom lands were certified. This act is to be construed as conveying only any reversionary or other interest, which the United States may have in the lands, and all lands settled upon in good faith, and now occupied by homesteads or pre-emption settlers, are to be excluded from its operations.

PRIVATE BILLS.

A large number of bills of a private character were disposed of.

Adjourned.

CUBAN SLAVERY.

Protest from Spanish Residents in New York Against the Note of Secretary Fish to Minister Sickles.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The leading wealthy Cuban Tories or those who sympathize with the Spanish army in Cuba, residing in this city, have prepared and forwarded to the Spanish Government at Madrid a lengthy protest against the intervention of Secretary Fish, as officially communicated to Minister Sickles, in regard to slavery in Cuba.

The friends of the Spanish cause are to-day in receipt of late news from Havana of a depressing character. It is understood the Spaniards have met with some serious misfortune, the exact character of which they refuse to disclose.

SENATOR HARLAN.

He is Asked to Resign.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 18.—The *Herald*, the leading Democratic paper of the State, to-morrow publishes articles calling on the Iowa Legislature to pass a resolution asking Senator Harlan to resign his seat in the United States Senate on account of the revelations made regarding him before the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee.

The Liquor Law Violations.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 18.—In the cases of Michael Lavin and Andrew Hein, convicted by the Criminal Court of Cook County of violating the State Liquor law, Mr. Vocke applied to the Supreme Court for a *supersedeas*, on the grounds that guilty knowledge was not alleged in the indictments, and that the Court would not permit inquiring into the prejudices of the jurors on their *ante jure* examination. This ruling will quash the several indictments now pending in Cook County.

McNulty, the Wife Murderer.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan 18.—The Supreme Court, to-day, refused to grant a *supersedeas* in the case of McNulty, the Chillicothe murderer. A effort will be made to induce Governor Beveridge to commute the sentence to imprisonment for life.

Remarkable Phenomenon.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 18.—A most remarkable weather phenomenon occurred this morning between Milwaukee and Sparta, Wis., 180 miles west. The thermometer at the last place was forty-five degrees below zero, and at Milwaukee, eight above. The difference in temperature was due to two distinct currents of air, that of Milwaukee being from the north-northeast brisk with a lively fall of snow, while, at Sparta and west, the wind was from the northwest with a clear sky. The change in the temperature at Milwaukee occurred on Thursday evening, at which time a dense bank of clouds worked its way across the sky, following closely in the wake of the moon.

Obituary.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18.—Samuel R. Graves, member of Parliament for Liverpool, and ex-Mayor, died suddenly this morning.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 18.—Captain Isaac Everett, one of the oldest, and for a long time the most prominent citizen of this city, was suddenly struck with paralysis this morning, and died in a few minutes. He was about 70 years of age.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Right Hon. Edward Bulwer Lytton, Baron Lytton, a well-known English author, died this afternoon, aged 67.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 18.—Thomas D. Harris, a prominent merchant, died to-day.

WALL STREET.

Financial and Commercial Review for the Week—The Various Markets Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—During the past week money gradually eased up. Gold has shown increased strength, and the price has advanced from 111⅞ to 113¼, with an increased business. The advance was chiefly the result of an organized "bull" movement, although large imports and some purchases of gold on American time accounts assisted.

Foreign exchange was dull, though a little firmer at the close. Some of the leading bankers here, it is said, have concluded that the increase in our imports can be traced to some extent to the facility given to merchants by foreign bankers in the shape of credits, and are attempting to restrict the system. They say the merchants here over-trade, because they find no difficulty in obtaining bankers' credits to the extent of £50,000 to £100,000 sterling without collaterals for three or four months, or, in other words, obtain, by mere asking, from $250,000 to $500,000 gold, which is just so much capital for the time being. The system of loaning exchange on collaterals for speculative purposes is also likely to receive a check in future.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange has been irregular, and, in the main, lower prices have been made. The dullness has been one of the most prominent features. Many prominent operators have been almost out of the market, and the course of prices regulated by the little professional speculators. New Jersey Central advanced from 100¼ to 104⅛, and Delaware, Lackwanna & Western, from 94 to 98, on the prospect of an advance in coal. Harlem advanced from 115 to 122½ on an announcement that the Underground Railroad was to be built to Forty-second street.

The foreign commerce of the port for the week was as follows: General merchandize imports (including dry goods), $11,630,268; produce exports, $4,454,423; specie exports, $828,155. The imports of merchandize and dry goods were the largest in amount, with two exceptions, ever brought into this port.

MONEY.

Money was easy to-day at 6 to 7. Prime mercantile paper, 8 to 12.

GOLD.

Gold was strong and higher, ranging from 112⅞@113¼.

STOCKS.

The stock market was tame and featureless.

PRODUCE.

Flour closes better for most grades. The assortment of good spring wheat flour is poor. Sales are reported of 12,700 brls, including 1,000 brls good shipping extras, seller last half of next month, at $7.50. Wheat closes stronger, the demand being chiefly for milling. Choice spring held firmly at prices above the views of shippers. Winter is strong and very scarce. Bacon is steady; 225 boxes sold at 6⅝c for long clear, and 7⅝c for short clear; 7 1-16c was bid for long clear for February. Cut meats firm, for dry salted shoulders, at 5¼c on spot; 100 boxes sold for February at 5½c. Lard firmer, at 8½c for Western on the spot; 50 tierces city sold at 8⅛c for future delivery; 500 tierces for March sold at 8 7-16c.

SAMANA BAY.

Further Details of the Sale to the American Company—Creation of a Sovereign Power—Speculations and Surmises Regarding the Future Action of the New Nation.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The full text of the Samana purchase convention confirms the fact that the Company has obtained absolute sovereignty over the peninsula, with its inhabitants and private interests. The sovereignty conceded to the Company is greater than that of the State of New York, or any other State in the Union, for it includes the right to levy and collect custom duties, and to do many other things which can only be done by a sovereign nation. Baez not only sells them these extraordinary privileges, but he sells them the flag of the Republic of St. Domingo to use as they may see proper. Besides all this, the Company can build railroads and telegraphs in any part of the island, obtaining grants as extraordinary as those accorded to the Union Pacific and other railroads when Congress was giving away the public domain. Every league of railroad constructed by the Company brings its square league of land, and every three leagues of telegraph, a square league grant. The Company promised Baez to use all their influence with Congress to bring Dominican products into the ports of the United States, free of duty, which would be a singular discrimination against other tropical countries.

A most extraordinary feature of the treaty is that it frees the men composing the Company from the operation of our Register and Navigation laws. Under the acts of Congress, American merchants cannot buy ships abroad. This Company, though composed mostly of Americans, can buy ships where it can buy them cheapest, for it has bought a flag under which to run them.

The *Herald* says on this head: "A few judicious alliances with American railway monopolies would make the Company as powerful in the United States as in St. Domingo, and in the end it might rule us as effectually as our tan-colored brethren in the West Indies."

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—A great deal of speculation is rife in this city as to the Samana Bay Company seeking aid from the United States Government in furthering its objects. It is thought that the Company will endeavor first to obtain the formal protection of our Government, and, if possible, to lease it a naval station in the bay, and, further, to agitate the idea of annexation. Already it is stated that powerful lobby interests are to be created with these ends in view, and that Congress will be asked soon to pass exceptional tariff laws applying to the trade from San Domingo.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications—Reports from Various Sources.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19—1 a. m.—Probabilities—For the Southern States, east of the Mississippi, fresh northerly to westerly winds, low but rising temperature, and very generally clear weather. For the Middle States, light fresh northerly to westerly winds, low temperature, partly cloudy weather except over the northern portion, where areas of light snow will probably prevail. From the Ohio Valley to Lake Erie and the Upper Lakes, winds gradually shifting to southerly, easterly on Sunday, with partly cloudy weather and rising temperature. From Missouri and Kansas to Minnesota and Dakota, fresh to very brisk southerly to easterly winds and rising temperature, cloudy weather, with very probably snow.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—There was a sleet-storm this morning, and everything is covered with ice.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 18.—The weather reported from the Northwest this morning beats anything this winter. At Sparta, Wis., the mercury was congealed, and a spirit thermometer marks 45 degrees below zero. At La Crosse, Wis., 31 degrees; St. Paul, Minn., 31 degrees; Minneapolis, 34 degrees; Milwaukee, 8 degrees above.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 18.—This morning was one of the coldest of the season, the mercury standing at 8 degrees above zero.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 18—Noon.—New ice in the Ohio River to-day; snowing and very cold.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—The Signal Service telegrams this morning reported the mercury below zero in the upper lake region and at Omaha. Snowing at Knoxville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego, New York, and Philadelphia. Raining at New London, Baltimore, Washington, and Norfolk. At Quebec thermometer 7 above; Portland, Me., 23 above; Boston, 30 above; Buffalo, 7 above; zero at Toronto; Charleston, S. C., 37 above; Key West, Fla., 62 above; New Orleans, 31 above; Memphis, 28 above; St. Louis, 11 above; Chicago, 13 above; Cheyenne, 28 above; Corinne, Utah; 31 above; San Francisco, 50 above; no reports from Wisconsin or Minnesota.

Libel Suit.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 18.—John F. Linton, editor of the *Statesman*, has been arrested for libel by Samuel E. Kile, Auditor of this county. Linton called Kile a thief in an article published last Sunday.

SPECIE RESUMPTION.

Opinions of Leading Bankers and Merchants of New York on Sherman's Bill—Views of the "Tribune" and "Herald."

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Senator Sherman's proposition to redeem United States notes after the first day of next year, either in coin or 5 per cent bonds; to remove the limit from the National Bank circulation after July, 1873, and to repeal the requirement as to the reserves from banks redeeming their notes in coin or legal-tender after January, 1874, are a subject of wide-spread interest and discussion among merchants and bankers of this city.

Henry Clews does not think that United States notes are likely to be presented in quantities larger than can be redeemed in coin. The notes are distributed all over the country, and could not be spared to be forwarded to New York for redemption, nor would there be any motive for the noteholders attempting to convert them into gold so long as the one had the same value as the other. The only conceivable danger of a rush of notes upon the Treasury would arise from speculative combinations. Mr. Clews says any such combination would excite great public odium, and be fought by the banks. The rate at which the Treasury could pay the notes would fall below the amount of its current gold receipts from custom duties, and no impression would be produced upon the stock of gold in the Treasury. Besides, the Government, under this bill, would have the option of meeting these factious demands by offers of 5 per cent gold bonds, worth their face in gold, instead of coin, which would defeat the speculators. Mr. Clews thinks the National Banks will approve Sherman's plan, since it will make their circulation worth its face in gold. In addition to having about the same amount of specie that we had before the war, we should have $360,000,000 of representatives of specie, being legal tender, and serving as a basis for banking just the same as specie. The mercantile community very generally desire a stable currency, and the bill would undoubtedly produce a steadier condition of the money market.

Mr. Duncan, of the banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., said he was inclined to agree with Senator Sherman's views on the banking system proposed. He believed that there would be a necessity for establishing points for redemption at New York, New Orleans, San Francisco, St. Louis, and other prominent points. He was of the impression that the National Banks would not look with favor on the system proposed, as it would have a disturbing tendency. It was time, he said, that steps should be taken to resume specie payments, because, the longer we continue as we have been, the more difficult will it be to resume. An immediate resumption, however, is not desirable or desired by the business people generally. The impression seems to be that it would tend to a too sudden reduction of prices. With the present amount of gold in the Treasury, he was of the opinion that it would be utterly futile to attempt a resumption of specie payments. Besides, it may prove a dangerous experiment to give the Europeans an opportunity to draw off the gold of this country. This, however, would be prevented by establishing in their minds a confidence in our resources. He was inclined to consider with favor the banking system proposed as a step toward the resumption of specie payments.

Mr. H. B. Claflin, the dry goods merchant, thinks the Government would not be prepared to meet the demand that would be made on it for coin, and would be likely to lose considerably by the effort. The people of the South and West were not at all prepared for such a measure. They would laugh at the idea. In fact their great objection to it was the belief which they entertain, that it would cause a great reduction in prices. Mr. Claflin was not quite decided himself as to this matter.

Mr. S. B. Chittenden, importer of dry goods, highly approved the provisions of Sherman's bill, as regards the circulation and reserves of the National Banks. Concerning the resumption, two objections occurred to him. One was, that to make it optional with the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem notes in coin or bonds was to give too much power to one man. The second objection was, that the period of resumption was placed too near. The people would have no faith in resumption taking place with so little time to prepare for it. Mr. Sherman, however, probably intended the date as a feeler, or perhaps he placed it so near to have something to concede to his opponents.

The *Tribune* approves Sherman's proposition, and sees in it a determination of President Grant and his advisers to get back to specie payments during his second term.

The *Herald* considers Sherman's whole scheme crude, complicated, and impracticable.

FRESHETS.

Great Rise in the Hudson, Mohawk, Allegheny, Susquehanna, and Other Streams—Damage to and Interruption of Railroads.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Jan. 18.—At Jersey Shore, Pine Creek is overflowed, and the Susquehanna River is gorged with ice. The railroad track between here and Lock Haven is under five feet of water in many places, stopping travel on the Erie Railroad.

EASTON, P., Jan. 18.—Three inches of snow has fallen. The Lehigh is falling.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 18.—Rain is falling. The Delaware River remains high, delaying trains.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 18.—Considerable damage has been caused to property along the Allegheny River and its tributaries by the recent freshet. Houses were partially submerged, but no loss of life is reported. A number of railroad bridges have been swept away, and travel is temporarily suspended on the Allegheny Valley Railroad above Oil City. The river is rising slowly, weather cloudy, and the mercury at 22 degrees. Heavy snow fell last night and this morning.

SUNBURY, Pa., Jan. 18.—The ice in both the north and west branches of the Susquehanna River has broken up, and the river has risen to an alarming extent. The Philadelphia & Erie Railroad is impassable, and the water is still rising.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 18.—There is a great freshet here, and reports are in circulation of loss of life, but it is not certain whether any has occurred. Much damage would be caused to property in store on the docks, but the merchants have taken precautions to remove their goods to the upper floors. The ice is gorged just below this city. The Hudson River Railroad bridge at Stockport has been carried away, and trains run from Hudson by way of the Chatham & Boston Road to this city. It is reported that the flood in Catskill Creek has caused great havoc. Similar reports come from the Mohawk Valley.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 18.—All the streams here are heavily swollen. It is feared the thaw will result in the ice breaking and consequent damage.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 18.—The freshet in the river has receded, though the water yet is over the docks. The ice gorge below the city continues.

The Hudson River Railroad trains are all behind time. The bridges on the Harlem extension, between Chatham and Nassau, were carried away, thus breaking connection with New York. Signal service anticipates a tremendous ice freshet at Georgetown, D. C. The river has risen five feet at Harrison's Ferry in two hours, and is still rising rapidly. Mountains of ice are coming down. The merchants of Georgetown are making preparations for removing their goods. Should their worst fears be apprehended, the vessels at the wharves are all doomed. Other reports, however, do not indicate any great damage.

NORWICH, Conn., Jan. 18.—The Shetucket and Yantic Rivers are still rising. It is feared one or more of the dams on the former stream will be carried away, and that, if so, the lower part of the city will be flooded. Part of the New London & Northern Railroad has been washed away.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Despatches received to-night report the freshets as follows: At Frenchtown, N. J., the river is about twelve feet high, full of ice, and rising.

At Mauch Chunk, Pa., considerable uneasiness is felt at the dam, about three miles above. All the houses are inundated, the water being up to the second stories of dwellings. It is feared that the dam will give way. At 3:30 p. m. the ice had stopped running, but about a mile above it is piled up two stories high. Several bridges are in great danger. If the ice gives way, it will sweep everything before it. The ice is sixteen inches thick. At Trenton, Assansingk Creek has fallen several feet lower than yesterday morning. The river is clear of ice. At Scranton, Roaring Brook and the Lackawanna River have risen about two feet, but no damage resulted. At Easton, Del., the river is rising rapidly and the ice running thick. At Harrisburg the lower part of Lock Haven and the Jersey shore is inundated with three feet of water. The ice broke and is going off. At Wilkesbarre the Susquehanna is seventeen feet high. The ice is running, and the water was over the Kingston Road last night. The water has fallen one foot since 1 p. m. It is feared that the river will rise, in which case there will be destruction of property. At Nanticook and at Middletown there was considerable damage above town. At Williamsport the river at 5 p. m. was ten feet above low water mark. Railroad communication with Lock Haven is still interrupted.

At Lock Haven the Susquehanna is full of broken ice, jammed up by the Linden bridge. Near Williamsport the ice is level with the city. The backwater from Bald Eagle Creek has flooded the flats between the Creek and Lock Haven. Many houses in the lower part of the city are flooded. The people are moving out. Should the guard-lock of the cross-cut canal break, (such occurrence is imminent,) much more of the city will be inundated. Considerable lumber from Clear Field Kettle Creek has been carried down. Lock Haven bridge is safe yet. Much anxiety is felt as to what night may develop. However, it is thought no further damage will occur.

NEW YORK.

The New Illustrated Daily Paper—The Murderers in the Tombs—A New Horse Disease—Political—Stokes.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The daily illustrated newspaper which has been contemplated in New York, it is now stated will be published by Goodsell Bros. It will be an evening paper, with two editions, called the *Graphic*. In size it is to be smaller than the *Sun*, but it is to have eight pages, with illustrations in four. The process of illustration will be by photography. Mr. D. G. Croly, late of the *World*, is manager. He will be assisted by A. Ford and others, and Mr. Lumley as chief artist.

Robert Bleakeley, who murdered his niece, Maud Merrill, at a house of ill fame, is reported to be about the only murderer in the Tombs whose appearance would excite pity. His nervous manner, his scantily furnished cell, his apparently extreme mental suffering, and all his surroundings, excite the notice of the visitor. John Scannell occupies a fairly furnished room, in which he receives his friends, and seems to enjoy life. William J. Sharkey is another well-kept prisoner, with a comfortably furnished parlor. Visitors bring him white grapes and other delicacies. King bears his confinement quietly, writing most of the time. He wears a velvet coat and fancy scarf, and smokes his cigars with nonchalance. The walls have pictures upon them, and his bureau has a boquet and fruit upon it. Foster, the car-hook murderer, likes seclusion, and keeps his inner door closed much of the time. A reporter says he has "evil eyes,—good eyes to get away from in a dark night." He smokes a cigar occasionally, and has an average amount of luxuries about him. A cell is being elegantly furnished for Simmons, the murderer of Duryea, when his ankle permits him to leave the hospital.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—It is stated that a new horse disease of a dangerous character is prevalent in this city. The surgeons pronounce it to be spinal meningitis, and it is believed to be an outgrowth of the distemper recently prevalent, and caused by working the horses before they had fully recovered. There have been several fatal cases already.

A fusion was last night effected between the German Liberal Republican and the Democratic General Committee. A small number of delegates, not affiliating with either of the regularly organized wings of the party, held a meeting, last evening, which was presided over by Congressman Roosevelt, with a view to effecting the preliminaries of an organization.

Stokes is reported to have said, when speaking of the reported finding of a bottle of poison in his cell, that "he didn't see how people could think he would kill himself when he is certain of a stay of proceedings and a new trial."

Norton, who some time ago defaulted in the Post Office Department here, was rearrested to-day, and an increase in his bail asked to $115,000.

Ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn, is dying.

The funeral of the late Rev. Dr. Leavitt was held this afternoon, at the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn. Services were conducted by the Rev. Drs. R. S. Storrs and Leonard Bacon.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—A Hyde Park train ran off, on the Hudson River Railway, this morning, causing a temporary obstruction of the track.

FOREIGN.

CANADA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 18.—The Canada Air Line Railway opens for traffic to-morrow.

Lieutenant Governor Howland and lady, Hon. A. McKellar, Speaker Currie, and several members of the Ontario Legislature visited the Provincial Blind Institute at Brantford, yesterday and enjoyed the freedom of the town while there.

OTTAWA, Jan. 17.—The Dominion Board of Trade met on Wednesday, and, besides routine business and election of officers, considered the tariff question, deciding in favor of an incidental protection duty of 15 per cent, with a permanent fiscal policy. The vote stood 40 to 9. On Thursday were considered the harbor and canal improvements. To-day, Mr. H. Hill, Secretary of the United States National Board of Trade, addressed the Board of International Trade Relations, as did Mr. Hawley, of Detroit. The best of feeling exists on this matter.

The Canadian Pacific Railway matter, also, elicited considerable discussion. The Pacific Railway Ring may be said to be completed here.

OTTAWA, Jan. 18.—At a meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade, yesterday, resolutions were passed in favor of establishing a reciprocal treaty with the United States. Speeches were made by Hawley, of Detroit, and others.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 18.—It is said that Marshal Serrano will retire to private life.

A band of Carlists, yesterday, burned the buildings at Ernai Station, on the North of Spain Railway. They also shot and killed the switch-tender, and afterwards fled pursued by the volunteers. The excesses of Carlists in Guipuycoa irritate the Liberals of that Province. The Government forces display great activity against insurgents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Turkish Government has sued the London *Times* for libel in publishing a communication, alleged to have been signed by the Turkish Minister in London, containing untrue statements with reference to the finances of the Government of Turkey.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—A private London despatch received here to-day reports a strike among the iron foundries and rolling mills throughout Wales.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—The *Memorial Diplomatique* says the dramatic censors submitted to General Ladmirault, the Military Governor of Paris, the play now being rehearsed at one of the Parisian theatres, because of its outrageous satire upon American manners.

Anticipated Coal Monopoly.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—A Pottsville (Pa.) letter states that alarm is felt in the Schuylkill and Lehigh Valleys at the prospect of the Reading Company effecting a monopoly in the coal trade. Coal men say that it is only a question of time when they will have to shut up business. It is also stated that every iron mine and all the large factories using large quantities of coal will be at the mercy of this monopoly.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—At a meeting of coal operators, this morning, a resolution was adopted inviting retailers to join with them in the fight against the Reading Railroad Company. A general meeting was afterwards held, at which thirty retailers signed a constitution of coal operators. The price of membership is $25 for wholesalers, and $10 for retailers.

Postal Telegraphy.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—A series of documents are published to-day, setting forth at length the arguments for and against the proposed assumption of telegraph service by the Federal Government. Among these is a very long letter from David A. Wells, given from official data, statistics of telegraphy, letters from the Hon. Wm. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, not hitherto published, and a letter from the Hon. Joseph Medill, Mayor of Chicago, addressed to Mr. Orton, taking ground in favor of the proposed Governmental purchase.

Fires.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—A fire in John street this morning damaged several silverware and jewelry establishments to the extent of $15,000.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 18.—The Chelsea House, located in Chelsea, in the northern portion of this city, was burned last night. It was the property of John Cubbins, and valued at $8,000, with insurance in the North American British for $5,000. The landlord lost $2,000 in furniture; uninsured.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 18.—The boiler in the saw mill of D. Huffman & Co., at Martin, Ohio, exploded at 7 o'clock this morning, instantly killing C. Huffman, the engineer, John Hancock, and Henry Hanson, and fatally wounding four others.

FIRE UNDERWRITING.

The Insurance System and the Catastrophes.

Effect of the Fires of Chicago and Boston.

The Indemnity to Losers, and the Result Among the Companies.

It is not the design of the present article to reproduce the tabular statements of loss occasioned by the great conflagrations, but rather to deal with general results as affecting the interest of Fire Underwriting, and to briefly treat the practical questions arising from the same. The question has been asked of late, was insurance intended to apply to such wholesale destruction of property as has been witnessed at Chicago and Boston? Yes, undoubtedly. The first compa ies of which we have any account, were organized not many years after the great fire in London, and with express reference to the danger of a repetition of that disaster. Insurance was, therefore, designed to meet just such exigencies, but the provision has never been adequate to that end, although abundant for ordinary occasions. Whether it is practicable to make the foundations of the structure of Underwriting firm enough to sustain such loads in the future, cannot be definitely settled, for who is to decide what strains it will be called upon to endure? It is not best that too much confidence should be felt in a system of protection which has to do with dangers impossible, from their very nature to be exactly estimated either in aggregate or detail. The less reliance placed upon insurance the greater care will be exercised in all other directions to prevent the occurrence or spread of fire. There is a practical illustration of this near at hand. The sore visitation of October 1871, terribly affected public confidence in existing companies. For fifteen months the losses by fire in this city have been less than in any term of the same length during ten years past. Honest men have been careful of their own premises, and have kept jealous watch over their neighbors. The small class who have in times past made so much mischief by wilful firing of property for gain, have not seen their way clear to perpetrate a dangerous fraud with no certainty of realizing the desired profit. The blind confidence formerly placed in policies of insurance was tempting to the vicious, demoralizing to the upright, and not to be desired even by the underwriter, for, in the hour of extreme calamity, the community is shocked to find that amelioration of its distress, and not indemnity, is all that can be looked for, and charges of bad faith and mismanagement are heaped upon insurance managers, who, of all men, at such a time, are deserving of sympathy and toleration. They are not gifted with prescience more than other men, and can no more anticipate such startling events than forecast the direction of lightning in a storm. Every good Underwriter knows that terrible sweeping conflagrations are in the range of possibility, and builds as strongly as possible with reference to them, but he finds the mercantile community shy of insurance stocks, reluctant to pay full rates of premium, and sadly neglectful of the means of preventing and extinguishing fires. He must either retire from the field for want of capital, want of support, want of protection from hazards he ought not to, but must, assume or continue a labor of love which has but little prospect of appreciation under the most favorable circumstances and at times renders him liable to misconstruction, and censure. The tendency of recent events will be to enlighten the mercantile community as to the inadequacy of insurance capital, and the necessity of strengthening it both by the formation of larger companies and by paying full rates of premium. The insurance companies are, in a certain sense, savings banks. As a rule, they are honestly and carefully managed. We must not expect to find more to our credit at any time than our fair proportion of the the whole amount of deposits. Or, as a legal axiom expresses it, we "cannot eat our cake and have it too," and if we will use our capital in other directions to the exclusion of insurance enterprises, we must not look for financial strength in that quarter when it is needed.

Much as has been said in regard to the unparalleled loss inflicted by the Chicago fire, it is probable that the New York fire of 1835 was a greater calamity to the City of New York and country at large at the time of its occurrence. By the New York calamity a greater number of companies was destroyed in proportion to the number in existence, and a larger amount of insurance swept away in proportion to the amount employed. The imperfect means of communication with distant parts of the country at that time caused the news to spread slowly, and it gathered weight with each repetition, so that the disaster finally assumed the proportions of a great National calamity, created a universal despondency in financial circles, and contributed largely to the terrible stringency experienced during the winter of 1835-6. The insurance interest recovered very slowly from the blow, for capital was discouraged, and when new companies were formed, their capitals were, as a rule, very small. The Portland fire of 1866, although productive of almost equal loss, had the contrary effect of strengthening public confidence in insurance companies. The loss was happily distributed over a large number of companies, the failures were insignificant, and the mercantile community was reassured of the reliability of their protection. This, although temporarily desirable, was unfortunate for the ultimate good of the underwriting interest. The liability of all large cities to similar misfortunes should have been realized, and the insurance capital of the country largely strengthened. Merchants are short sighted in rejecting an investment in insurance stock. Admit that the chances for dividends are precarious, and it only strengthens the argument in favor of the enterprise. Every failure in business works an injury to the whole community. In the event of destructive fires, insurance stands between many small merchants and insolvency. Its sound maintenance, therefore, is the true interest of all.

Chicago for many years previous to the great fire was regarded as a most unfavorable point for underwriting. Fires were numerous and destructive, and, wonderful to say, rates of premium were usually in an inverse ratio to the hazard. With the exception of short periods during which "board rates" prevailed, brick mercantile risks were freely written at 40 to 60 cents per $100 per annum, and brick dwellings at 60 to 75 cents per $100 for terms of five years. Rates on specially hazardous risks, and wooden buildings of all kinds, were even lower in proportion to the greater risks assumed. Nearly 90 per cent of the buildings in the city were wooden, and these were now and then swept away in blocks, while even in the substantial brick portion of the city disastrous fires were frequent. The water supply was notoriously insufficient, many of the street mains entirely too small, and, prior to the year 1868, grave impositions were practiced upon the city in the purchase of fire hose and apparatus. The repeated warnings, the most notable of which were the Birch Block fire of January, 1868, and the destruction of the Drake Block in 1870, were disregarded wholly by the public, and to some extent by the local underwriters. As an instance of the security felt by the latter, at a banquet in the Tremont House several years since, when all of the Chicago Insurance Agents and a number of officers of Eastern companies were present, a gentleman known as one of our oldest and most sagacious business men, then President of a local company, undertook to direct attention to our Water Works, the want of pumping capacity, the waste of water during the summer months, etc., and prophecied a sweeping conflagration unless immediate steps were taken. The visitors had been over to see the great tunnel, had looked out upon the broad shining surface of Lake Michigan, had reviewed the extensive Fire Department, and were prepared for the quiet smile with which their Chicago representatives whispered that the "water supply" was a favorite hobby of the speaker. The latter gentleman showed his faith by his works, commenced reducing the business of his company, and, finally, wound it up six months before the great fire. Predictions were frequently made that Chicago would one day share the fate of Portland, but they were regarded as exaggerations. It was argued that the river would present a barrier to the flames and prevent a large fire from crossing from one division of the city to another, and that buildings were so widely scattered that a large district could not be swept over. Although, therefore, underwriters not represented in the city regarded Chicago as an unfavorable field, those who were doing business here felt confident of the ultimate outcome of their ventures. The great disaster came upon them like a clap of thunder from a clear sky. The companies who had sunk thousands of dollars here during former yeas had just begun to feel hopeful of the future, and some of those which for years had declined to take any risks in the city had been tempted to establish agencies within a short time preceding. The number of companies who sustained losses in the Chicago fire was two hundred and one. Of these only sixty-eight failed, or about 33 per cent. The amount of capital and surplus possessed by all the companies was $95,254,151. The amount paid for losses, including what may still be collected from insolvent companies in bankruptcy, is estimated at $50,105,803, or nearly 53 per cent of the capital and surplus stated. There is no better way of taking in the extent of the disaster to the interest of underwriting, than by a glance at these figures. Suppose the fickle wind had "listed" to blow steadily west after the South and part of the North Divisions were in flames, what company would have remained in condition to meet its obligations? The remaining 47 per cent of available assets of the aggregate companies would have been swallowed up in the district between Ashland avenue and the river.

Our citizens suffered too severely by the local companies to be able even now to do justice to them or their managers. That their capitals were too small is now apparent, for which, as the stockholders included nearly all of the leading merchants, there are a good many people to blame besides the executive officers. That they were in some instances loosely managed is also true, but not more so than many Eastern companies (represented by agents), whose want of popularity, rather than any skill or sagacity on their part, proved their salvation. The amount of claims adjusted against all of the companies, home and foreign, was $96,553,720, or more than $1,000,000 in excess of the entire cash assets of all the companies previously stated. It is evident, therefore, that, if the risks had been distributed among the companies in exact proportion to their assets, all would have been destroyed. The result of such an event can scarcely be estimated. A financial panic might have ensued. Chicago, temporarily benefited by collecting a few additional millions of insurance, would have ultimately suffered from the general loss. No companies of any magnitude would have been left to afford protection to the property remaining in Chicago, and the immense loans furnished by Eastern capitalists, who are in the habit of backing up mortgages on improved real estate with insurance policies on the buildings, would have certainly been reduced to limits inside of the value of land, exclusive of improvements, if, indeed, any chances would have been taken upon a city unprotected from the hazards of fire. As it happened, the seventeen Chicago companies which failed were loaded with over thirty millions of risks, upon which only about 10 per cent has been realized, and together with fifty-one companies of other States, who carried about twenty-seven millions, upon which an average of 30 per cent has been or will be paid, left 133 companies who, after meeting their $38,000,000 of obligations, were still able to afford some indemnity against future calamities. Whatever may be said of our home companies, the best good of the city was served by their standing in the breach, no matter how inadequately they fulfilled previous expectations.

It would be improper not to state in this connection, for the enlightenment of distant readers, that Chicago has been rebuilt in the most substantial manner; that our Water Works now possess an engine capable of pumping 30,000,000 of gallons of water daily, and that our Fire Department (though still susceptible of improvement) is in fine condition as regards discipline as well as equipments, and best of all, our Mayor is indefatigable in his efforts to add every conceivable appliance to the provisions already made against fire. The improvements are so great and so apparent, that many companies not represented in Chicago previous to the fire, including five very old and staunch English offices, have carefully looked over the field and decided that Chicago in the near future will be as remarkable for exemption from destructive conflagrations as it has formerly been for the contrary, and we have had citizens enterprising enough to organize a home company with a paid up capital of half a million dollars invested in registered Government bonds. Other local companies should be and doubtless will be organized, but it is to be hoped that they will seek a distribution of risks over the entire Northwest at least, instead of confining their operations to the city.

The Boston fire has been finally decided to have destroyed only about half the amount of property swept away by the Chicago conflagration, and out of $38,000,000 of insurance money collected the sum of $19,000,000 is paid by Massachusetts companies, nearly $6,000,000 by English companies, leaving only between $13,000,000 and $14,000,000 to be paid by American companies of other States. Thus it will be seen that the effects upon the general interest of underwriting are small compared with those experienced fifteen months ago. During that fifteen months high rates have prevailed, the State of Illinois alone having paid about $5,000,000 of premiums, against about $2,500,000 for a corresponding period next preceding, and the entire increase of premiums paid throughout the country must have been fully equal to the amount lost by the American companies at Boston. Still the gains have been unequal, and while inferior companies, not involved either at Chicago or Boston, have reaped a harvest in this city and elsewhere, the richer companies of New York, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania, who poured out their millions at both points, have been compelled to make large drafts upon their stockholders for additional capital. One of the large companies, whose stockholders paid in $1,500,000 after the Chicago blaze, since the Boston fire have assessed $1,000,000 more, and others have done as well in proportion.

The public must be prepared to see these companies appear in the annual reports of Jan. 1, 1873, with impaired capitals, but their disfigurement is caused by wounds received in battle, and not by stains of dishonor, and their decimated ranks should be looked upon with similar feelings to those which hailed our returning armies, whose tattered flags and empty sleeves rendered them no less welcome to our hearts. Let a generous indulgence be accorded to our veteran underwriters, and, so long as they stand up honestly to brave the unknown dangers of the future, let every opportunity be afforded them to recover from the terrible reverses which have overtaken them, but which they have so nobly met.

DEFECTS IN BUILDING.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I recollect that, when still quite a boy, our household was thrown into excitement by discovering that a place between the studding, close by the stove, had caught fire. As quick as possible, the lath was torn off up by the ceiling, and a few buckets of water thrown in. But, by this time, the flames had ascended to the story above, and the same performance had to be repeated. The trouble there was not over yet, however, for the fire had passed between the second story joists and ascended the other side, which necessitated the cutting of two more holes, one through the wall above, and one through the floor, spoiling the ceiling underneath.

An expenditure of $50, and a patched house into the bargain, were the result.

A few years ago, I was called in to repair a house that caught fire in a similar way, but did not burn nearly so much, owing to a lucky accident. The carpenter, in laying the floor, had let it run past the studding, and enough mortar had lodged there to stop the flames from passing to the loft above,—the fire being at one end of the building.

Would it not be well, then, to take advantage of this hint, and let our floors *extend to the sheeting all around.* It would serve three purposes that would well repay the slight additional cost; it would prevent the rats from passing between the studding and joists, make the house much warmer by preventing drafts of air, and confine fire to the compartment in which it started for a longer time.

Pieces should also be placed between the joist at each end, and between the studding on a line with the plate. W. E. HASSELL.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18, 1873.

The Rev. Mr. Frothingham, Unitarian, and Dr. Falk, Jewish Rabbi, exchanged pulpits in Buffalo, yesterday.

THE LAW COURTS.

Decreed that the Lamar Stockholders Must Suffer Another Assessment of 20 Per Cent.

An Item of Interest to Investors in Riverside Corner Lots.

Notes from All the Courts---New Suits Instituted on Saturday.

In the Superior Court on Saturday, George Chandler, lately appointed Receiver in Chancery of the Lamar Insurance Company, in the suit brought by Edward Burnham and others against the Company, presented a report of his investigations into its affairs as required by order of the Judge in the matter. The Receiver reports that he has examined Leonard Swett, President of the Company, under oath, for the purpose of obtaining a discovery of the assets. He says all the assets in the hands of Mr. Swett have been handed over to him, consisting in part of the liabilities of stockholders on the balance of their unpaid subscriptions. He also discovers that evidence has been given of the existence of stock subscriptions to the amount of about sixteen hundred thousand dollars ($1,600,000), which is secured by bonds of the subscribers now in his hands. These stockholders reside mainly in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, and Kansas. On some of the subscriptions from 5 to 20 per cent has been paid, leaving balances of from 95 to 80 per cent due on all the stock. These bonds above described were assigned by the Company to Mr. Chandler as Receiver, under the decree of the Court, and are now in his possion.

Another part of the assets, the Receiver says, is a claim against the People's Insurance Company of San Francisco, founded on an agreement to reinsure all the outstanding risks of the Lamar at the time of its winding up its business, by which the People's had become liable for all the liabilities of this Company. The People's, however, has become insolvent, and has only paid 35 per cent on its liabilities, and it is thought that that will be the outside rate at which this claim can be settled. The Receiver finds the Lamar has outstanding debts amounting to about $130,000 or $140,000, which are entitled to be settled and paid under the proceedings in this suit. From the People's Insurance Company there can probably be recovered $32,500, leaving about $107,500 to be collected from the stockholders of the Lamar in order to settle the liabilities. Of the stockholders, on investigation, the Receiver finds that only about one-half are in a position to pay any assessment, the balance being entirely unable to pay anything. With regard to collecting the amount required, Mr. Chandler says that if an assessment of 10 per cent on all the stock could be promptly collected, it might probably be sufficient to liquidate all the debts of the Company; but that this being impossible, it will be necessary, in his opinion, to make an assessment of 20 per cent on all the stock, with the power, however, in him to call for only 15 per cent in the first place; and in the event of that amount not being sufficient, then to collect so much of the balance of the 20 per cent as will be necessary for the purpose.

Judge Gary caused a decree to be entered by which the Receiver is ordered to proceed to collect from the stockholders who have not paid the first 20 per cent such amount as may be necessary to put them on a par with those who have paid that amount; also to collect the 20 per cent as proposed in the report, commencing with the 15 per cent, and calling in so much of the balance of the assessment as may be necessary for the full discharge of the liabilities of the Company, which payments are to be paid pro rata until all debts are satisfied. In conclusion, the Court vests the Receiver with all the rights and powers originally held by the Directors of the Company, with full authority to compromise and settle all claims as he may think proper, and a full report of his proceedings under the above decree is to be made to the Court.

FOR INVESTORS IN LOTS.

Eli S. Prescott affirms in a bill, on Saturday filed in the Circuit Court that he sold certain lands hereinafter mentioned to Emery E. Childs, for the sum of $40 000, on the following terms: At $10,000 in cash; $10,000 by note of even date due one year thereafter; and $20,000 payable 1st of August, 1874, both bearing interest at 10 per cent, payment being secured by a trust deed to David A. Hill; that on the payment of the first note a certain portion of said lands, amounting to 100 acres, was to be released from the trust deed, which was done, such released land being the west 100 acres of the south west quarter of Section 35, in Township 39, 12; that on the 11th of last August the sum of $2,000 for interest became due and payable, and was demanded and payment not obtained; that Hill was thereupon requested to take action under the trust deed, but refused to do so, and still refuses; that the plaintiff is consequently unable to enforce his claims without the aid of the Court; and he prays the order of the Court to foreclose the mortgage. The following is the land sold: The northeast quarter of Section 35, Township 39, 12, except the south 20 acres of that part lying east of the Desplaines River; the west half of said section, subject to the right of way granted to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; that part of the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 3, Township 38, 12, lying north of the Southwestern plankroad, the whole containing 503 acres belonging to plaintiff. The other defendants are made parties to the bill, as they claim an interest in said lands, the nature of such interest being to the plaintiff unknown.

CONFIRMATION ASKED.

Ezra B. McCagg prays the Superior Court to confirm his title under the Burnt Record act to land acquired under the following circumstances: Anton Barbian died, possessed, among other pieces of land, of the north 30 feet of Lot 29, in Bronson's Addition to Chicago, and by will leaving all his personal property to his wife Theresa, and vesting his real estate in his brother Joseph, to invest for the sole benefit of Theresa during her lifetime, with full power to sell all or any part thereof for her benefit and with her consent; whatever remained at her death to be divided among his heirs according to law. Later, Theresa married one Henry Engleman, from whom she afterwards obtained a divorce, after which she joined her brother in selling the above piece of land to Peter Jegen, who disposed of the same to the petitioner.

GENERAL NOTES.

Who doubts that nine-tenth of the motions for new trials and appeals are merely intended to gain time? Here is another instance of delay in collecting a debt twice affirmed to be justly due. In March, 1872, Joseph Cahill obtained a judgment against James Murphy for $316.10, and the defendant appealed to the Supreme Court, the defendant and Thomas O'Neil giving bond for $500. The Upper Court confirmed the judgment, with costs, and the plaintiff, never having been able to collect the money, now commences all over again, by instituting a new suit in assumpsit for debt $500.

The widow of Richard M. Winslow on Saturday petitioned the Supreme Court for partition of the estate left by the deceased, consisting of Lots 9 and 10, in Block 4, of James Morgan's Subdivision of that part of the east 33 81-100 acres of the southeast quarter of Section 12, Township 39, 13, which lies north of the centre of Washington street

Smith & Gary, on Saturday, commenced a suit against the elevator firm of Hiram, Chas. W., and George H. Wheeler, for the recovery of $500, the value of 360 bushels of wheat, delivered on their behalf by their agents, the Northwestern Railway Company, to the defendants for safe storage, on the 22d August last, consigned to S. H. McCrea & Co., which have not been delivered to the plaintiffs' order.

On the 20th December, 1871, R. L. Bell, of 30 North Canal street, agreed, in writing, to deliver to J. G. Blunt, during the sailing season of 1872, at a wharf to be (and which was) afterwards designated, two thousand cords of sawed-end beech wood, at $6.75, delivered on said dock. Blunt now brings suit for the non-performance of this contract as regards 1,336 cords, and places his damages at $3,000.

Mr. James Montgomery states that his total claim against the Great Western Insurance Company is $27,505, of which $16,500 is for commissions at 2 per cent for placing stock, and the balance for other items, a very different state of affairs to that reported in this column on Saturday. Our information was received from official sources, and the error was not ours.

Daist and Robinson on Saturday filed a petition for mechanics' lien, making Christina, Andrew, and Frederick Deatch and Henry Greenbaum defendants, for work done on a house on the north side of Sampson street, between Centre avenue and Throop street; a petition was also filed for lien on Nos. 66 and 68 Liberty street.

Confession of judgment was entered, on Saturday, in the Superior Court, on a note given by Charles S. Cleaver to Serell Taylor, and on a note given by John M. Armstrong and Thomas Armstrong to John P. Beagan.

William B. Leparle and Jacob French, of No. 809 West Madison street, on Saturday replevined Sheriff Bradley for the furniture and fittings of their saloon and billiard room at the above address.

L. M. Hall and Kessia Hall on Saturday commenced suit in the Superior Court against the Commercial Insurance Company, in assumpsit, the former in $10,000 and the latter in $2,000.

The following divorces were granted on Saturday: Hiram v. Ann Elizabeth Fowler; Wilbur v. Jane Towsley, and Eliza v. Zacharius Taylor.

Alexander Morris on Saturday commenced suit against the town of Oregon, in the United States Circuit Court, in assumpsit, $5,000.

The call published for Judge Rogers, in Saturday's TRIBUNE, was on Saturday changed to 39 to 49. Other calls remain unchanged.

Judge Hopkins is not expected to resume his seat in the District Court until Wednesday; and Judge Blodgett will sit on Monday.

Another petition for mechanic's lien on the northwest corner of Market and Van Buren streets was yesterday filed against Eugene O'Reilly and Wm. Myers.

Charles Mears yesterday commenced suit in assumpsit, for $5,000, in the Superior Court, against Ephraim H. Denison.

In the matter of F. S. Winslow, the banker, the Court made an order of adjudication by default on Saturday.

Patrick Murphy, charged with shooting Officer Crotty, was on Saturday discharged, a jury finding him not guilty.

E. L. Upton was on Saturday appointed Assignee of the estate of Ernst Brandt, a bankrupt.

Proceedings were dismissed, on Saturday, in the matter of Ch. Kassing, a bankrupt; objections to be filed in ten days.

Major Stevenson returned from Springfield on Friday night, and lies at home somewhat indisposed.

There was nothing in the Register's office, on Saturday, of interest.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Alexander Wallace v. The Town of Oregon; assumpsit, $5,000. National Bank of Commerce v. George Von Hollen. Same v. John W. Tappan.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—5,601—Minard v. Bingham; appeal. 5,602—Koehne v. Swett; appeal. 5,603—John Powell and Charles Rich v. Wm. Myers and Eugene O'Reilly; petition for mechanic's lien on the northwest corner of Market and Van Buren streets. 5,604—Dodge v. Kiddle; appeal. 5,605—Wm. B. Leparle and Jacob French, 809 West Madison street, v. Timothy M. Bradley; replevin. 5,606—Ripley v. Martin; appeal. 5,607—Cohen v. Blumenthal; appeal.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—41,988—Rudolph Kleeman, George Stephani, and Hy. Monheimer v. Thos. Kendrick; assumpsit, $1,200. 41,989—Charles Mears v. Ephraim H. Denison; assumpsit, $5,000. 41,990—Nicholas Fus v. Mathias Spang and Jacob Miller; assumpsit, $500. 41,991—Marvel Daist and Benj. G. Robinson v. Christina, Andrew, and Frederick Deatch and Hy. Greenebaum; mechanic's lien on a building on the north side of Sampson street, between Centre avenue and Throop street, for $731. 41,992—Geo. W. Gardner v. John Morton, Artemus Coates, and Sarah E. Peck; mechanic's lien on Nos. 66 and 68 Liberty street, for $61. 41,993—Ellen H. Wilson v. Sarah Ann Bond, Margaret E. Wilson, Joseph E. Wilson, Richard M. and Romi W. Goucher, and John C. Wilson; petition for partition of Lots 9 and 10, in Block 4, of James Morgan's Subdivision of that part of the east 33 81-100 acres of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 12, 39, 13, lying north of the centre of Washington street; and Lots 27 and 28, of Block 5 of the same part of the same section, being the estate of Richard M. Wilson, who died intestate on the 16th November, 1872. 41,994—James G. Blunt v. Robert L. Bell; assumpsit, $8,000. 41,995—E. B. McCagg v. Joseph Barbian, Theresa Engelman, and the heirs of Anton Barbian; bill to establish and confirm title. (See notes.) 41,996—Smith & Gray v. Hiram, Charles W., and George H. Wheeler; assumpsit, $500. 41,997—Joseph Cahill v. James Murphy and Thomas O'Neil; debt, $500, damages, $500. 41,998—Johann Walter v. Gotthard and Julia Ambrum; confession of judgment on a note of $200. 41,999—Serell Taylor v. Charles S. Cleaver; assumpsit, $500. 42,000—John P. Beagan v. John M. Armstrong and Thomas Armstrong; confession of judgment on a note of $467. 42,001—John Brown v. F. H. Gerew; assumpsit, $1,586.95. 42,002—John Brown v. Kelley Le Bean; assumpsit, $1,174.28. 42,003—Theodore Goldman and Morris Rosenburg v. Charles L. Wehe; assumpsit; $500. 42,004—Edward C. Cleaver v. Worden P. Hahn; covenant, $500. 42,005—Margaretta J. Sumnock v. William F. Sumnock; divorce on the ground of adultery; the parties were married in June, 1871; the wife is a young woman of 19. 42,006—Philip Henrich Schmidt v. Nicoline M. Schmidt; divorce on the ground of adultery; the parties were married in August last, and the wife is already living in a house of evil repute. 42,007—Eli S. Prescott v. Emery E. Childs, David H. Hill, Riverside Improvement Company, Louis Sapreta, Wirt Dexter, Benjamin E. Gallup, Francis B. Peabody, and Hy. Greenebaum; bill to foreclose mortgage. 42,008—Sanders v. Hartman; appeal. 42,009—L. M. Hall v. Commercial Insurance Company; assumpsit $10,000. 42,010—Kessia Hall v. same; assumpsit $2,000.

TWENTY-TWO HOURS BEHIND TIME.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I am one of several persons who left New York on Friday morning last at half past 10 by the New York Central Railroad, and who have but just arrived in this city, on Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock, twenty-two hours behind time. The train on which we took passage is called, perhaps ironically, the special fast express.

For about four hours of this delay there is a tolerable excuse: A bridge just above Hudson was carried away by a freshet, which made it necessary to take us round by way of Chatham. We reached Albany about four hours late, and found there that, instead of going right on, we were to wait five hours longer for the time of the first mail train, which leaves New York at 6 o'clock in the evening and Albany at 11:40 p. m. This train brought us through to Rochester, and stopped there at 9:30 the next morning. Here we were obliged to wait until 1:15 p. m., when we took the time of an accommodation train and came on to Buffalo, which we reached at 4 o'clock. Here again we waited until 6:30 for the arrival of another train for the East, when the Lake Shore managers were good enough to make up a special train and send us on to Chicago, at which place we have just arrived.

It may not surprise you, Mr. Editor, to learn that the majority of these passengers regarded this operation in the light of a swindle. We paid for through tickets from Chicago by a through express train. The railroad contracted with us to carry us through by such a train. The bargain we made did not contemplate the contingency of being left over three times, to wait for accommodation trains. The delay, which was caused by an unavoidable accident, we do not complain of; but when we reached Albany we should, by the contract, have been sent right forward. The accident had already delayed us four hours, but that gave the railroad no right to keep us waiting five hours longer for another train, which was not a through train. To some of us this was an important matter. We had engagements which we were unable to meet; and the delay of a whole day added considerably to the expense of the journey. The whole proceeding seems to have been dictated by a beggardly economy. If these passengers could be got through by accommodation trains it would save the expense of an extra. The promptness of the Lake Shore Road in sending out a special was all that saved us from spending our Sunday in Cleveland, and from other and greater losses and inconveniences.

Is it not about time to inquire, in the spirit of love, whether travelers have any rights which the railway corporations are bound to respect? W. G.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19, 1873.

F rwell's Closing-Out Sale.

A week ago Messrs J. V. Farwell & Co. announced through the advertising columns of THE TRIBUNE that they were about to close out their entire retail stock, and in order to hasten the disposal of the immense quantity of goods, would sell them at a great reduction. The effect was electrical. During the earlier part of the week the number of ladies who were determined to seize the opportunity to procure good things at a low figure was surprising. On Thursday, however, the rush was simply immense. The clerks were taxed beyond their limited capacities, and additional help had to be procured. On Friday the numbers increased, if such a thing could be possible, and Saturday the store was crowded all day. One great feature of the rush is that everybody purchases. The goods are so reduced that one cannot resist the temptation to buy, and so enormous was the retail stock that the amount sold does not appear to have diminished the amount stored away. The secret is, that what is being sold is not refuse odds and ends, as is the case with most closing-out sales, but consists of the very best retail stock in the city.

P. D. Cooper, of the Toledo Division, has been promoted to be Assistant General Superintendent of the Lake Shore Railroad, and is succeeded at Toledo, as Division Superintendent, by Thomas Fisher, formerly train despatcher of the Buffalo Division.

THE "BAPTISM OF FIRE."

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Goodwin to His Burnt-Out Congregation.

A Courageous View of the Situation ---The Things Which Were Not Burned.

The burnt-out society of the First Congregational Church met for public worship yesterday morning for the first time since the destruction of their beautiful church by fire on Thursday evening last. They accepted the hospitality of the good people of the American Reformed Church, across the way, and there they assembled in such numbers as to completely pack the auditorium of the latter edifice. Every seat was filled, and, as we say in reference to vast assemblages of a different character, "even standing-room was at a premium." Chairs were brought into the aisles, people in the pews submitted to crowding with a good grace, and the large congregation was as comfortably provided for as could be expected under the circumstances.

After the customary devotional exercises had been conducted by the pastor, Rev. U. D. Gulick, a number of letters and telegrams expressive of sympathy were read by Rev. Dr. Goodwin, of the First Church. Among these was a despatch from Rev. Robert Hutchings, of Columbus, Ohio, who, besides a large amount of sympathy, sent a tender of $500 in money; while similar communications, barring the financial portion, were read from the pastors of the Pilgrim Church in St. Louis, the First Presbyterian Church of Cleveland, the Presbyterian Church of Fort Wayne; from Rev. Mr. Hovey, of the Presbyterian Church of Peoria; from the Congregational Church of Sandusky, and from Rev. Mr. Barnes, of Moline, Ill. The reading of these finished, Rev. Mr. Goodwin proceeded with the sermon.

The text chosen was the Second Epistle to the Corinthians, 4th chapter, commencing at the seventh verse: "But we have this treasure," etc. This, said the pastor, is a picture of the costs of dispensing the Gospel, which, notwithstanding its benefactions to mankind, giving sight and hearing, life and breath, is not to be enjoyed but as accompanied with costs. Just in proportion to the devotion of a man's life to God, the blows fall thicker and faster, and the man who is most wedded to Christ is the most cast down and troubled, bearing about in him the dying of Christ—himself a living crucifixion. If any church proposes to carry on the work of the Gospel, that church must accept as a consecration its baptism as of fire, and in just its proportion of suffering will be the measure of its success. This is the condition by which all good blossoms and bears fruit.

In all great lives of usefulness there has been a baptism of costs, and in all the ages every great thought has been born of pain. As it was with Paul, so with other faithful followers of Jesus. One man's life is the life of all, and man's life is typical of the life of the Church. Never successful was the Church of God as when, under affliction and trouble, its people were made to cry out to God for help; never so rich in grace, or so grand in the march of its thought, as when hidden away in the fastnesses to escape persecution. We stand in the line of that experience—troubled, perplexed, the temple laid low, the wealth that was gathered up gone in smoke in a single night. It signifies that we are in the line of the true consecration; and that this shall be an hour of the highest experience of God's presence. The Church that has never known such troubles can show but little progress in Christ's work. We should be false to our history if we did not accept the baptism. The Church was born out of persecution, and in the midst of persecution it has flourished. Let nobody imagine that we have been reduced and crippled to such a point that we must fold up our arms and leave the work to other churches. We have lost nothing. The walls, the interior, were not the church. When the artist's studio burns, does his art perish? The workman may die, the house in which he works may be destroyed, but the work remains forever indestructible. The good we did, the money we gave, the prayers we uttered, the souls we helped to bring to Christ,—these things were not burned; our work has not passed away; our battles for reform have not been fought in vain. Our resources are not gone. Nothing but the church-house burned. The membership is intact; not a closet, not a family Bible was burned. The building goes down, but the work of God in the heart goes on and on, day by day. When the building burned it was surrounded on all sides by a cordon of praying hearts, and if we could have seen what God saw that night, we might have seen in those huge, black clouds of flame and smoke that rolled heavenward, the prayers of the people ascending to God. The old corner-stone is untouched, and over the entrance the grand motto may still be read, and the cross is yet over all. Let us accept the consecration, and with our faces fixed upon the things beyond, and not upon the things behind, let us begin again the work of the Master, confident that His blessing will be upon us.

Dr. Goodwin, in conclusion, spoke in feeling terms of the kindness and warmth of Christian love manifested on all sides toward the people of the First Church, and in their behalf tendered thanks to the society of the American Reformed Church for their generous proffer of their church.

Rev. Mr. Gulick extended a cordial welcome to all present, and an invitation to join in the services hereafter.

After the singing of the Doxology, the congregation dispersed.

THE COOK COUNTY HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Many of the evils in the plan and construction of the Cook County Hospital have been brought to the notice of the successive County Boards, repeatedly. The Medical Board of the Hospital have long since pointed out these evils; still they continue to exist, in spite of their remonstrances.

They have asked, and asked again, to have a new Hospital erected, on ample grounds. In response, it is admitted that proposals for grounds for the erection of a Hospital have been invited by the Board of County Commissioners, which, however, have not the slightest chance of being acted on; for the Jail and Court House must, in their opinion, be erected first.

The ultimate cause of this neglect to comply with the urgent recommendations of eminent medical men is a desire for economy, praiseworthy in itself, but producing results which are the reverse of its object. For, setting aside the claims of humanity, the value of lives to the State is great, and they must not be needlessly sacrificed.

It is for the interest of the taxpayers of Cook County that this Hospital matter should be decided speedily. The question of the erection of a new Hospital is not one of finance, but of vital necessity. The management of this question depends solely on the good sense and capacity of the Commissioners. If they be inexperienced, and not sufficiently well-informed to be conscious of their ignorance in such matters, they will reject the opinion of medical men, and consider them intrusive if offered. On the other hand, the best and most experienced men of the Board, knowing the value of such advice and assistance, never fail to seek and be guided by it.

The Board of Commissioners should be made to feel by the people that they are responsible for disregarding that warning, or overruling that advice, and should have sound reasons to show for the course taken.

In conclusion, I will give, for the information of our legislators, the words of Hamilton: "In the erection of a Hospital, all considerations relating to location and construction must be made subordinate to the restoration of the sick to health. If it is not found possible to select a situation which is at least relatively and tolerably salubrious, and to erect or procure a suitable building, it would be far better that the sick should remain without shelter; for it is undoubtedly true that more human life has been destroyed by accumulating sick men in ill-ventilated apartments than in leaving them exposed, in severe and inclement weather, at the side of a hedge or common dyke." A TAXPAYER.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16, 1873.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Centaurs of Old were half horse and half man. They consorted with animals—conquered mankind—lived upon the flowers of the century plant—made one of their number God of the healing art—transferred their name and home to the constellation Centaurius, and raised the devil generally. But the great Centaur Liniment for stiff joints, rheumatism, swellings and lameness upon man and beast, is now astonishing the world. And astonishes because it does its work.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. Is a substitute for castor oil.

AMUSEMENTS.

STAR CONCERTS.

The Managers of the Star Lecture Course take pleasure in announcing that they have secured, for

TWO "STAR" CONCERTS.

TO-MORROW NIGHT,

AT THE

MICHIGAN AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,

WEDNESDAY MATINEE at the Union Park Congregational Church, by

THE GRAND

ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.

Consisting of ROSE HERSEE, Soprano. EMMA HOWSEN, Soprano. ZELDA SEGUIN, Contralto. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, Tenor. E. CLARK, Tenor. J. CHATTERSON, J. CLARK, Basso. GUSTAV HALL, Baritone. E. GRARE, Oboe Soloist. Mr. BEHRENS, Musical Director.

The great combination has been induced to give two Grand Concerts before their final departure for the East, and we believe that never before has there been offered to the Chicago public such a remarkable combination of distinguished artists as such

Popular Prices.

Admission: 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1. The sale of Tickets will begin on Monday morning at the Star Lecture Course depots.

N. B.

Buyers of Tickets for the SECOND COURSE will take notice that if they purchase their Course Tickets before the "Star" Concerts by the ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE occur, they will be allowed the privilege of selecting and securing the best reserved seats for either of these Concerts (to take place on Tuesday evening at the Michigan-av. Baptist Church, and Wednesday Matinee at Union Park Congregational Church) at half price,

FIFTY CENTS.

CARPENTER & SHELDON, Managers Star Lecture Course.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

MONDAY, JAN. 20, BENEFIT OF

WM. ARLINGTON.

Mackin and Wilson in New and Sparkling Specialties. First week of the new and original Burlesque, with new scenery and properties, entitled,

Arrah No Brogue

Or the Gal o' the Lips.

Ben Cotton as Old Mr. Schimmerborn. Wm. Arlington as Granny Peachbloom. Billy Rice as Arrah No Brogue. Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

SECOND WEEK of the Eminent Author and Actor,

DION BOUCICAULT,

AGNES ROBERTSON (Mrs. Boucicault), accompanied by MR. SHIEL BARRY, who will appear in two pieces—Boucicault's Dramatic Gem,

KERRY; Or, Night and Morning.

Also, the Sparkling Comedy,

MILLY, THE MAID WITH THE MILKING PAIL.

Every Night and Saturday Matinee.

In preparation, Boucicault's "PHANTOM."

Order carriages at 10:30.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

A limited engagement with

Chicago's Greatest Favorite and America's Greatest Comedian,

JOSEPH MURPHY,

Who will appear Monday and every night, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, in F. G. Maeder's Sensational Drama,

HELP!

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

THE SALE

OF SECOND

COURSE TICKETS

BEGINS

TO-DAY

at the Star Course Depots. For the South Side Course, at Carpenter & Sheldon's Bookstore, 958 Wabash-av., and Buck & Rayner's Drug Store, corner Madison and State-sts. For the West Side, at Dyche's Drug Store, corner Madison and Halsted-sts., and Bell's Drug Store, corner Sheldon and Madison-sts.

Only a limited number of Course Tickets will be sold at $5 each.

CARPENTER & SHELDON, Proprietors and Managers.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Overwhelming Success! Second week of Bartley Campbell's superb society drama. The greatest "Hit" since the "Ticket-of-Leave Man." Large and fashionable houses. Every act encored. Monday, Jan. 20, 1873, during the week, and at the regular matinees,

FATE!

ALL THE FAVORITES IN THE CAST.

"It sparkles with bright things."—Tribune.
"Every act received a hearty encore."—Times.
"Fate is a genuine success."—Inter-Ocean.
"Replete with smiles and pathos."—Journal.

Order carriages at 10:30 p. m.

AIKEN'S THEATRE,

Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

AIMEE,

The Queen of Opera Bouffe, and the newly-organized PARISIAN OPERA BOUFFE TROUPE, comprising 65 artists. Opening night, Monday, Jan. 20.

LA GRAND DUCHESSE.

Tuesday, Jan. 21 (first time here),

LA PETIT FAUST.

Saturday Afternoon—GRAND AIMEE MATINEE.

NIXON'S---MACALLISTER.

ONE WEEK, commencing MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 20. Appearance of the popular PROF. J. M MACALLISTER, the great Wizard, in his marvellous EASTERN DELUSIONS. Everything New, Strange, and Startling. One hundred elegant and costly presents given away every evening, regardless of cost. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. ☞ One hundred pounds of Mixed Candies for the children at the Matinees. Entire change of performance nightly. General admission only 25 cents; reserved portion of the house, 50 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

C. AMORY BRUCE, Agent.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Monday evening, Jan. 20, every night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,

BOBBY NEWCOMB as PUNCH

In his original drama in 3 acts entitled

A LIFE'S LESSON!

The beautiful and accomplished lyric artists the FREEMAN SISTERS. R. M. CARROLL and his boys, Little Dick, The General, and Master Eddie, Miss Maude Hilton, Miss Lelia Ellis, Sappho, and the Comedy Company in a new bill

UNION CATHOLIC LIBR'Y ASS'N.

LECTURE BY

REV. F. P. GARESCHE, S. J.,

AT ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

Corner Wabash-av. and Eldridge-court,

Tuesday Evening, Jan. 21, 1873.

SUBJECT: "CATHOLIC LITERATURE FOR CATHOLICS."

TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, special dramatic Matinee. The great six-act drama.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Reserved Seats, 50 and 75 cents.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:05 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:00 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	‡11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
St. Paul & Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:00 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 33 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, southwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket offices, 163 Washington-st.

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	† 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	† 9:00 p. m.	* 8:30 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:45 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	‡6:00 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD, BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 10, 1873.

Proposals will be received until the 1st of February next, at Camden Station, Baltimore, Defiance, O., and Laporte, Ind., for the GRADUATION, MASONRY, and CROSS-TIES of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago Railway, from Defiance, O., to Walkerton Station, Ind., on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, 120 sections of one mile each. Plans, profiles, and specifications can be seen at Defiance for the line between Defiance and Syracuse, 73 miles, and at Laporte for the line between Syracuse and Walkerton, 47 miles.

Proposals for Cross-ties will state the price for each kind of timber, and number of each kind proposed for.

Payments monthly in cash, retaining 20 per cent as security for completion.

The Company retains the right to reject any and all proposals. JAMES L. RANDOLPH, Chief Engineer Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

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Dr. A. G. Olin,

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CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Washington, New York, and Foreign News—Miscellaneous Telegrams.
SECOND PAGE—Saturday Night's Telegrams.
THIRD PAGE—Fire Underwriting: The Insurance System and the Catastrophes—Defects in Building—The Law Courts—The Baptism of Fire: Sermon by Rev. Dr. Goodwin to His Burnt-Out Congregation—Railroad Time Table—Advertisements.
FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: The Corruption Investigations; The Resumption of Specie Payments; County Salaries; The Samana Bay Company; The Railroad Commissioners; Biela's Comet; Current News Items.
FIFTH PAGE—The Farm and Garden—The Apiary—Mr Colfax's Explanation—General News Items—Markets by Telegraph—Advertisements.
SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial—Advertisements.
SEVENTH PAGE—Washington Letter—Mrs. Sam Jones on Woman's Rights—Personal Items—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, etc.
EIGHTH PAGE—The Turner Hall Dedication—City in Brief—Iowa Letter—Auction Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Dion Boucicault and wife. "Kerry; or Night and Morning;" "Milly, the Maid with the Milk-Pail."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Joseph Murphy. "Help."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Aimee Opera Bouffe Troupe. "La Grand Duchesse."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. "Fate."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. Ethiopian Comicalities.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Dramatic and Musical Varieties.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton, between Washington and Randolph streets. Macallister.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE CURED BY USING Juniper Tar Soap. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, DEPRESSION of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by Druggists.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, January 20, 1873.

Two Iowa Congressmen were paid by Ames for their interest in securing the purchase of the Sioux City Branch of the Pacific Railroad. So Durant swears he heard Ames say.

Susan B. Anthony, the District Attorney of Washington is said to hold, has rendered herself liable, by presiding over the meeting of the Woman's Suffrage Association, to prosecution for giving an exhibition without a license.

S. W. Dorsey, Republican, was elected United States Senator by the Arkansas Legislature on Saturday, in place of Senator Rice, whose term expires on the 4th of March. This result was brought about by the action of the Democrats, nineteen of whom voted for Dorsey on the final ballot.

McNulty, the Chillicothe murderer, has been refused the writ of *supersedeas* for which he applied to the Supreme Court. As Governor Oglesby says he will not interfere, it seems likely that McNulty may be hanged.

President Grant is reported to have said that he knows nothing about the purchase of Samana Bay by New York capitalists further than that he told General Babcock that he had no objections to make against the transaction. This was in answer to a question addressed to General Babcock by these gentlemen, and by him to the President.

Mr. Boyer, ex-member of Congress from Pennsylvania, voluntarily appeared before the Credit Mobilier Committee yesterday. He bought for himself and his wife, at the suggestion of Mr. Durant, 100 shares of Credit Mobilier stock, which he still holds. All the subsidies and grants made to the Pacific Railroads had been voted before he became a member of Congress. He thinks his conduct right, and is sorry only that he did not buy more of the stock.

Ex-Governor Warmoth, Governor McEnery, the two Secretaries of State, the members of the two Canvassing Boards, and other prominent citizens of Louisiana, have been summoned to Washington to give their evidence before the Committee on Elections, in the Louisiana case, which will begin their investigation this week. The inquiry must be finished before the 17th of February, the day on which the Electoral votes are to be counted.

Hon. James F. Wilson, of Iowa, testifies that Ames, at his request, sold him ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock. This he sold, after having learned, from an examination he made professionally, that there was a prospect of continuous and serious litigation concerning the Company. His application to Ames for the stock was made at the suggestion of M'Comb. He says that such transactions as his and those of his fellow-members ought to be judged not in the light of the developments of to-day, but in connection with the state of affairs existing at the time they were made, when the whole country resounded with the praise of the energy manifested by the constructors of the Union Pacific Railroad.

One of the most important incidents of the Convention between the Dominican Government and the Samana Bay Company is the transfer from the former to the latter of the use of its National flag. It is held that this privilege frees the men composing the Company from the operation of our Register and Navigation laws. Under our laws, American merchants cannot now buy ships abroad and sail them under the American flag. But here is a flag provided, and it is thought that the stockholders of the Samana Bay Company, who are almost exclusively American citizens, can avail themselves of it in such way as to buy their ships wherever they can get them to best advantage.

One of the best features of the Finance Committee's bill for the resumption of specie payment is that it will not only make the Government notes worth their face in gold, but place the National Bank notes on the same footing, for whose redemption a certain guarantee is provided. The National Banks may redeem in Government notes, which are redeemable in sums of $1,000 and multiples thereof, in gold, at the United States Treasury. In removing the limit upon the issue of National Bank currency, it also provides the only feasible plan for contracting or expanding currency according to the legitimate demands of commerce. With such a system of resumption as this bill forecasts, greenbacks, instead of going out of use, would become as good a currency as there is in the world.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active on Saturday, and averaged a shade weaker. Mess pork was quiet, and 5@10c per brl lower, closing at $11.80 cash, and $12.20@12.25 seller March. Lard was quiet, and 5c per 100 lbs lower, at $7.25@7.30 cash, and $7.35@7.40 seller March. Meats were in fair demand, and steady at 3⅞@4c for shoulders, 5⅝@5¾c for short ribs, 6⅛c for short clear, and 7⅞@8¾c per lb for 16 and 15 lb green hams. Dressed hogs were active, and averaged 5c per 100 lbs lower, at $4.45@4.60. Highwines were dull and easier at 88c per gallon. Flour was active, and averaged 10@15c per brl higher. Wheat was active and ½@¾c higher, closing at $1.23⅛ cash, and $1.25⅛ seller February. Corn was moderately active, and ⅛c lower, closing at 30⅛c cash, and 30⅝c seller February. Oats were dull and a shade easier, at 25⅛@25⅝c for cash, and 25⅛c seller February. Rye was quiet and firm at 67½@68c. Barley was active and 4c higher, closing at 79c for No. 2, and 67c for No. 3. The hog market opened active at yesterday's prices, but subsequently the demand fell off, and prices declined 5@10c, or to $3.60@3.90. Cattle were inactive. Sheep remain steady and firm. The hog packing of the season at this point, to date, foots up 913,915 head, against 899,867 to same time in 1872.

The long contest in Arkansas over the election of United States Senator has ended, and, so far as is known, without any of the personal dishonesty which has disgraced like elections in that and other States. The Legislature consisted of 104 members, of whom 71 were elected as Republicans and 33 opposition. The principal candidates for the Senate were Messrs. Dorsey and Bowen, both Republicans. There was no caucus, it being the expectation that the rival candidates would buy up the votes of the 33 minority members. But the opposition refused to sell their votes, and refused to vote for either candidate until the Legislature should pass an amendment to the State Constitution repealing all the political and legal disabilities of citizens of the State who had directly or indirectly participated in the rebellion. Messrs. Dorsey and Bowen both favored this measure, and the Legislature, by the requisite majority in both Houses, passed the joint resolution submitting the amendment to a vote of the people at a special election, to be held March 6. This was all completed on Friday; and then the 33 opposition members withdrew their candidate. On Saturday, Mr. Dorsey was elected, having received 87 votes, to 15 votes for all others. It is understood that not a dollar was expended to purchase a vote,—the opposition offering to choose a Republican Senator if the majority would pass the necessary order to enfranchise about 20,000 white citizens of the State. Having obtained this liberty for their fellow-citizens, they voted for and elected Dorsey. The Senator-elect is a New Yorker, educated at Oberlin, is President of one of the Arkansas railroads, and is a man of ability. Having been elected without the use of corrupt means, it is to be hoped he will give his vote to punish corruption in Senatorial elections.

THE CORRUPTION INVESTIGATIONS.

The corruption investigations now pending before the Congressional Committees do not abate in interest. The testimony in each case on Saturday was as prolific in developments as on any other day since the investigations commenced. The investigators, in fact, seem to have struck a lead, which is panning out more abundantly than any one had supposed it would. How deep the vein runs it is impossible to determine; but it is very certain that the Committees are now at work only on the outcroppings, and that, when they get below the surface, they will find still richer diggings. The Wilson Committee seems to have had the best day's exhibit on Saturday, and added to the chapter of Congressional corruption the following prime facts: Mr. Oakes Ames' bookkeeper established the fact that his employer kept, in a memorandum book, the names of Congressmen to whom stock of the Credit Mobilier had been sold, and, upon being shown the memorandum of names which Oakes Ames handed to Colonel M'Comb, in 1868, to whom stock had been assigned where "it will do us the most good," the two memoranda were found to agree in all respects. Dr. Durant testified that he had heard Oakes Ames say that he had paid two Iowa members of Congress $5,000 each to get control of the franchise of the Sioux City Branch of the Pacific Road. J. M. S. Williams, Treasurer of the Union Pacific Road from 1869 to 1871, stated that he did not consider it a breach of good faith with the Government to return, as a part of the cost of the road, from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 which had been divided among stockholders, and, upon being further questioned, limited his moral view of the case to the fact that he was regarding it from the standpoint of the Thirty-seventh rather than the Forty-second Congress. The same witness acknowledged that he had always contributed freely to the election of members of Congress, and that in 1867 he had made a proposal to the Secretary of the Company to build 267 miles of the road at $50,000 per mile (the Credit Mobilier price), a portion of the distance proposed for having already been built. With reference to the immaculate Ben. Butler's legal services, this witness testified that he (Butler), while a member of Congress, got $3,000 for his advice concerning the Oakes Ames contract, and for helping to elect the officers of the Company. So much for the Wilson Committee.

The Poland Committee on Saturday was engaged in receiving confessions, and among those who appeared for this purpose were ex-Congressmen Boyer, of Pennsylvania, and Wilson, of Iowa. The former acknowledged that he had 75 shares of Union Pacific stock in his own name, and held 25 as trustee for his wife. The latter, having once been offered stocks, and having refused it, subsequently decided that he would not be better without it, and commenced importuning M'Comb and Ames to let him have some. M'Comb could not help him any, as he had a quarrel with Ames on his hands. Ames, having been rebuffed once, played hot and cold for a long time. Wilson grew discouraged, but M'Comb kept his spirits up, and told him if he pursued Ames long enough he would get it. Wilson followed his advice, and finally, in 1868, got ten shares and 7 per cent in accrued dividends, held it until 1869, and sold out at a profit of $3,000 when he discovered that there was trouble brewing.

Caldwell, whose case is before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, was not behind the others in enlarging his record of corruption. Governor Carney testified that he arranged with Caldwell to withdraw as a candidate for the Senate for $15,000, which amount was paid him with a note for $10,000, at thirty days, drawn by L. S. Smith, Caldwell's business partner, and a due bill for the balance, to be paid when Caldwell was elected. Caldwell afterwards paid both. The security for these payments was Caldwell's statement that the Kansas Pacific Company had agreed to furnish him money, and they would not get any friendly legislation until they did so. In addition to this, Governor Carney's testimony showed that Sol. Miller, State Senator from Doniphan County, got $7,000 for the vote of the delegation from that county; that the Leavenworth *Times* got $2,000 for its influence, and that four other members of the Legislature received bribes of various amounts, according to their influence.

The leaven in the bribery lump is beginning to work. Articles are appearing in some of the Iowa papers calling upon the Legislature to pass a resolution asking Senator Harlan to resign his seat, owing to the revelations made in the Credit Mobilier investigation, concerning the way in which he got there. There are others who need to quit their seats, and among them are Caldwell and Oakes Ames, both of whom should be expelled, the one for bribing a Legislature, the other for bribing Congressmen. The investigation of Caldwell has shown why some men want to go to Congress. The investigation of the Credit Mobilier has shown what some men do after they get there, and why it is an object for candidates to expend large sums in a campaign, and even resort to bribery to secure their election.

THE RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The views of prominent New York bankers and merchants (presented inbrief elsewhere), on Senator Sherman's bill for the resumption of specie payment, are, in great part, favorable to the plan which was originated by Mr. Thurman and presented by the Finance Committee through Mr. Sherman, its Chairman. Mr. Henry Clews does not think that United States notes would be presented for redemption in quantities that would embarrass the Government. He conceives that the currency is so distributed, and so much needed by the commercial interests of the country, that only speculative combinations could make any serious rush; and he also believes that such combinations would meet with public odium that would speedily crush them. The objections of Mr. Duncan, of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., are not tenable. The rush on the Treasury for gold which he apprehends would not produce any embarrassment, for the reason that the Government retains the privilege of redeeming with interest-paying bonds in case its gold may run short. Nor is it possible to see how the proposed system of redemption can "give the Europeans an opportunity to draw off the gold of this country," as Mr. Duncan says. The Europeans hold no greenbacks which they want redeemed, and whatever we buy in Europe must now be paid for in gold. Resumption, then, rather increases the confidence of the whole world in the ability of the United States to redeem its current notes, and the effect would be to elevate the general financial condition of the country. Gold will regulate itself according to the various degrees of the need that is felt for it in different parts of the world,—controlled, of course, by the status of credit and the exigencies of commerce. It is evident that the proposed plan of resumption has found favorable response among the leading commercial and financial men of the country.

THE SOUTHERN STATE GOVERNMENTS.

The condition of some of the Southern State Governments is, at this time, a reproachful commentary upon the American theory of self-government. Matters in Louisiana have been brought to that point when the only escape from sanguinary warfare is the forbearance of the people, who quietly submit to absolutism in its meanest forms, hoping and trusting in the strong sense of justice on the part of the people of the North. It is not a question of party supremacy in Louisiana; it is a question whether the people of that State have any right of opinion in the matter of the election of their own officers, and whether a Federal Judge may extinguish and overthrow a State Government, upon an *exparte* statement, by a temporary decree from which there is no appeal.

The condition of affairs in South Carolina is shocking to the moral sense of every intelligent man. The State has been for four years governed exclusively by the newly-enfranchised citizens. The Government has been one of riotous disorder and extravagance. State bonds have been issued and sold, and the proceeds thereof divided among the members of the Legislature and the State officers, and squandered by them in the most reckless dissipation. The State, however, is at this time bankrupt; its bonds cannot be sold at any price; the levy of taxes has been enormous, but the money within reach of the Legislature is limited. The great majority of the members are ignorant, and do not understand why they, as members of the Legislature, should not have as much money as their predecessors; and hence, when Mr. Patterson asked an election to the United States Senate, offering $60,000, it is not surprising that he got the votes of three-fourths of the members.

A recent debate in Congress gives hope that, now that the elections are over, and all excuse, no matter how weak, for the Republican party upholding these criminal substitutes for legitimate government has been removed, there will be a prompt refusal by Congress to be a party any longer to frauds. In that debate, Mr. Hale, a Republican member of Congress from Maine, thus expressed his opinion:

> For the last few years the infamy and disgrace of certain Southern State Governments have been constantly on the increase. There have been corrupt electors and corrupt elections; there have been corrupt legislators and corrupt legislation; there have been double Legislatures, double Governors, double Representatives in this House, and double Senators year by year in many States. There have been bad men in these States who have bought power by wholesale bribery, and have enriched themselves at the expense of the people by peculation or open-handed robbery. Corruption and anarchy have occupied and possessed these unfortunate States. I felt the force of all this when it was charged in the canvass before the late election.
>
> . . . .
>
> In my opinion, it is time, and I hope all Republicans will appreciate this, that we take this matter with a strong hand. And the last men to object to such action on the part of the Government, taken with due regard to the spirit of our Constitution, are the gentlemen on the other side, who have claimed that the Republican party is accountable because it will not interfere, but allows thieves and robbers to pillage the South. Let us go to the root of the matter. If necessary, let us take entire charge there for the time, put down the pretensions of usurpers, drive out thieves from high places to which they have never been duly elected, find out if there is any real State Government with proper authentication, and if, as I suspect, there is none, give to the people of this desolated and plundered State an opportunity for a fair election, and when a Government has been set up under such guarantees stand by it with the whole force of the General Government, civil and military.

The best way to arrest these criminal usurpations and arrest corruption and fraud in elections is for Congress to sternly refuse to recognize them. The Senate ought never have admitted Caldwell, of Kansas, and now, that his case has been investigated, it ought to expel him. It ought, in like manner, to refuse to admit Patterson, of South Carolina. The exercise of one tithe of the virtue that refused a seat to Governor Vance, of North Carolina, would empty a number of seats in the Senate, and would break up the business of buying membership in that body. The House of Representatives should, in like manner, put an end to all schemes and contrivances by corrupt State officers to foist men into seats in that body who have never been elected, and the surest way to do this is to peremptorily refuse to recognize such persons as members.

COUNTY SALARIES.

We published, the other day, the schedule of salaries adopted for officers in the service of this county, the same aggregating $399,000. This did not include the offices of the Clerks of the Criminal, Superior, or County Courts. We called attention to the fact that the County Commissioners had provided for the payment of $36,750 for salaries in the Sheriff's office alone, and had estimated for a return of $8,000 in fees, leaving the office a tax of $28,000 to the county. The fact is, the Commissioners seem to have overlooked the law on this subject, or have disregarded it altogether. They have acted, in the case of the Coroner and Sheriff, as if the fees heretofore paid by the county for their services had been repealed, when such is not the case. The Sheriff and Coroner of Cook County are entitled to demand and receive for their services the fees prescribed by law; there is no other mode of paying them for their services. These fees they are required by law to pay over to the County Treasurer as they receive them; and twice in each year each of them has to make a return on oath of all the services performed for which fees are allowed; and if upon examination such reports are found to be accurate, then the amount is passed to the credit of the officer. But in no case can these officers be paid any money out of the County Treasury for services, except the same is paid "out of the fees of their respective offices, actually collected." The law on this subject is found in the consolidated act of 1872 relating to fees and salaries, Sections 130 and following sections.

This law, which is merely a transcript of the requirements of the Constitution, expressly prohibits any compensation by Cook County from the Treasury to the Sheriff or to the Coroner; it fixes his salary, and authorizes the County to limit the number of his deputies and assistants; it prescribes the fees which he shall charge for each service; requires him to report the aggregate of these to the County Commissioners; permits him to receive from the county his salary and the allowance for his deputies and assistants, but in no case can he be paid, or allowed to retain, any sum in excess of the "fees of his office, actually collected." We do not know how much the bills of the Sheriff against Cook County have heretofore averaged; we are told they have reached $10,000 per annum. Assuming that they will reach that sum this year, and that his collection of fees in civil service will reach the same sum, this aggregate of $20,000, or whatever the actual sum may be, is the extreme limit which the Constitution and the law of the State permits the Sheriff to receive for the performance of all the duties of his office, in person or by deputy. The same rule applies to the office of Coroner.

The same act of 1872 provides that the several State's Attorneys shall receive a fee of $15 for each conviction for felony and $5 for each other conviction; 10 per cent upon all collections for forfeited recognizances; $5 in each case of forfeited recognizances set aside, and various other fees. The District Attorney in every county is required by law to make report upon oath, at each term, of all fees, fines, etc., collected by him, but, by some extraordinary accident, there is attached to this requirement of making a report of fees an exception in the case of Cook County. The salary of the State's Attorney for this county is $7,000. Under the law and the Constitution, he cannot receive any fee, or compensation, or perquisite, or allowance, in addition to that salary. How this matter is regulated we do not know; but the fees allowed by law to the State's Attorney in this county ought to, and unquestionably do, amount to far more than his salary. The law of 1872 exempts him from making any report of his fees; but the County Board can bring this matter to a test by refusing any appropriation for such fees, should one be asked. The District Attorney's office, as well as that of the Sheriff, should be self-sustaining; but certainly the County Commissioners are prohibited by law from making any appropriation for the Sheriffs beyond the amount of fees actually collected, and from making any appropriation for fees of any kind to the State's Attorney.

THE SAMANA BAY COMPANY.

It is reported that the company of New York gentlemen who have recently purchased a lease of Samana Bay for 100 years, and acquired rights and privileges which, it is expected, will assure them a dominion over the whole of San Domingo, will endeavor to secure some formal protection from the United States Government. The report has at least a foundation in the circumstance that such declared protection, with the incidental advantages that it would guarantee, would be highly desirable for the Samana Bay Company. It would be very undesirable, however, for the people of the United States. To the extent that the gentlemen who have entered into this speculation are citizens of the United States, they are entitled to such personal and commercial protection as the laws of this country and international law now afford them. They are in no sense entitled to any new legislation designed to give them special protection in what is destined to become a giant monopoly, and what may possibly lead to serious complications with other nations. Under the convention by which the Company obtained its lease from Baez, sovereign powers have been conveyed to it, and it is the proclaimed intention to exercise these powers in full. There is a prospect that the very Government which granted these powers will be absorbed by the Company which has been created. In this view of the case, the United States might declare a protectorate over the Sandwich Islands or Cuba with as much propriety as over the Samana Bay Company. Every effort, therefore, which shall be made before Congress to secure an entangling alliance between the United States Government and the Samana Bay Company should be opposed as strenuously as was the original project of annexation. The present project, indeed, is more objectionable than was that of Government purchase, for all the objections which were urged against the latter may be brought forward with equal force now, while the advantages that were claimed for the Government if it should buy San Domingo would be entirely wanting in the exercise of protectorate powers, these advantages having been already absorbed by the Company.

The full text of the convention between Baez and the New York Company confirms the broadest statements that have been made concerning the privileges and powers that the Company have acquired. Dr. Samuel G. Howe, who has been prominently engaged in the negotiations, and who is to be a resident Director of the Company, likens the scheme to the old East India Companies organized under the auspices of Portugal, Holland, and England. He claims that there is a difference, however, between the buccaneering character of the former and the circumstance that the Samana Bay Company has purchased its rights from the existing Government, with the approval of the people of the country, and under circumstances that render it an agent of reform and progress. This is the philanthropic view of the case. The practical view is, that it is one of the boldest and shrewdest commercial operations ever organized, and, perhaps, destined to be one of the most profitable, if its management shall prove to be equal to the conception. The capital of the Samana Bay Company is fixed at $20,000,000, but may be enlarged. With Alden B. Stockwell for President, Paul N. Spofford for Vice President, Henry Clews for Treasurer, and such men as Oliver Ames, George M. Pullman, C. K. Garrison, S. L. M. Barlow, and William G. Fargo as Directors, there is no doubt that an abundance of money is at the back of the enterprise to carry out the extensive projects that are outlined. By an agreement to pay $150,000 annually the Company has secured permanent and undivided possession of Samana Bay, which is at once the source and the outlet of all the value that the Dominican end of the island possesses. It has also eminent domain over the peninsula, the islands of the bay, and even the reefs. It has the right to frame laws for the government of its territory, and to exercise all the functions of sovereign power. It controls all franchises for building railroads, canals, and telegraph lines not only in its own territory, but throughout the entire Dominican Republic; and, by a special contract, it is to receive a league of land in addition to what it already owns for every mile of telegraph which it constructs in San Domingo. All grants and concessions that have been made by the Dominican Government heretofore have been repealed in favor of this Company, which not unnaturally contemplates the acquisition of the whole island by the cheap process of building telegraph lines for its own benefit. It has the exclusive privilege of constructing wharfs, of imposing and collecting port duties on wharfage, and harbor privileges. It will be impossible to conceive of a more universal charter. The fact is, that the Samana Bay Company is not merely a great commercial corporation, but a sovereign government under the act of its creation.

Herein lies the reason why the United States Government should not, in any special sense, extend its arm over the Samana Bay Company in the way of protection. As a mere association of capitalists for carrying on trade, it might have been viewed differently; but, in assuming the functions of Government, it incurs all the risks of revolution and war which every Government must be prepared to meet until the Universal Peace Society shall have achieved its reformation. If there was a reasonable doubt that Mr. Baez had the right to sell out San Domingo to the United States, that doubt applies equally to the transaction between Mr. Baez and the Samana Bay Company. If Hayti has rights on the island, it is not probable that Hayti will quietly allow it to be absorbed by an association of capitalists for their own profit and benefit. Spain may discern in it an invasion of its traditional powers in the West Indies. The owners of the concessions and franchises which have been abolished in favor of the new Company may hold that this has been done arbitrarily, and form combinations or incite a revolution that will test the strength of the Peninsular Government. The Samana Bay Company, in its Governmental capacity, must be left to meet these and other contingencies as it may. There is no reason why the United States Government should incur any such risks for the profit of individuals when it declined to incur them on its own account. If, then, the Samana Bay Company comes before Congress asking any special alliance or protection from the United States Government, it should be refused.

The Railroad Commissioners.

Among the most important appointments to be made by the present State Administration is that of three Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners. There are many applicants for the position, numbering about thirty-five in all, of whom there are about seven or eight prominent ones. Political precedent would suggest the appointment of a Commissioner respectively from the northern, central, and southern portions of the State. But the best interests of the business of the Commissioners would suggest that two of the three should be men who are practically acquainted with the grain interest of Chicago, and whose home should be within a few miles of Chicago, where the office of the Commission should be located, instead of at Springfield, as it now is. The developments of the grain trade of this city, which affect materially the actions of the agents of the State, are as various as the prices of the grain market. The immediate and careful attention of the Commissioners should be given to these developments as they appear, which is only possible by their offices being in Chicago, by the constant attendance upon the office of a competent Secretary of the Board, and the possibility of his calling a meeting of at least a majority of the Board with a few hours' notice. The lack of intimate and constant relations between the Commissioners and their agents here (their office being nearly two hundred miles from the place of their most active labors), the apparent responsibility being with the latter, without the power of prompt and decisive action, the meagreness of the salary of the Commissioners compared with the time and ability requisite for the perfect discharge of their duties, and the fact that none of the members of the Board have been practical grain men, have given rise to some criticism upon the labors of the present Board. A business that employs about sixty men, has an annual income in the shape of fees of over $68,000, and has to do with men of ability and experience who have given a life-long study to the evasion of the requirements of the present Warehouse laws, positively demands the constant labors and almost constant attendance of men whose experience, as well as ability, shall be equal to those with whom they have to do. With the Commissioners rests the responsibility of the success of the State's management of this business, and by them should the labors of the direction of its affairs in detail be performed. This leads to some suggestions concerning the three principal appointments to be made by the Commission. It is generally conceded that the present Secretary to the Board will be retained on account of his acquaintance with the details of the Commissioners' work, the evidence given in his reports and records of competency, and having given general satisfaction in his position. As the law now is, the Chief Inspector of Grain is appointed by the Governor and the Registrar by the Commissioners. All three of these appointments, and their respective salary, should be determined by the Board, and the appointees made responsible to the Board for a faithful performance of their duties. What may be called the diplomatic duties of these offices should be performed by the Commissioners, and the qualifications for these appointments should simply be practical ability, knowledge of the work to be done, honesty, and faithfulness. For this kind of work the salary of the Chief Inspector ($3,500) is quite sufficient for his time and services in superintending from forty to sixty men in their duties as practical Inspectors. Many plans will be proposed for modifications of the Registrar's office, and among them a seemingly impractical plan of uniting his office with that of the Chief Inspector, and reducing the number of books kept and the force employed. In order, however, that the principal object of establishing the office for the registration of warehouse receipts, namely, that the Registrar's accounts may be accurate and complete, it is necessary that the warehouse receipts should be presented to the Registrar *before* shipment, and cancelled *by him*.

The amendments proposed to the Warehouse law are so numerous and as yet so crude as to defer a review of them until they shall be presented to the Legislature in a more tangible shape.

Sir Edward George Earle Bulwer Lytton.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, whose death has long been expected, and occurred on Saturday, was born in 1805. Although but 67 years of age at his death, he has given forty-seven years to literary pursuits, and to wide and useful activity in politics and philanthropy. His father, General William Earle Bulwer, died too soon to exercise any influence on young Bulwer's culture, which received its literary bent from his mother, heiress of the Lyttons of Knebworth, a woman of fine poetic mould and generous sympathies.

At Cambridge he gained the Chancellor's prize for English versification by a poem on "Sculpture." Like many other distinguished men, the most valuable part of his University career was that which he devoted to studies beyond the curriculum. It was in this way, in pursuance of the advice of a friend who had lived at Weimar, the literary home of Goethe, that he acquired the deep familiarity with German literature which gave a lasting tone to his mind. His first volume was published in his 21st year. It was entitled "Weeds and Wild Flowers." Next year he published a Byronic poem, entitled "O'Neill, or the Rebel." His first novel, "Falkland," appeared in 1827, anonymously. Next year came "Pelham," which was good enough to excite a great deal of adverse criticism. The "Disowned," "Devereux," "Paul Clifford," followed rapidly from this prolific pen. In 1831 appeared "The Siamese Twins," a satirical poem; in 1832, "Eugene Aram;" in 1833, "England and the English;" in 1835, "The Student." In addition to this work, he was at this time filling the editorial chair of the *New Monthly Magazine*.

In 1834, he wrote the "Pilgrims of the Rhine" and "The Last Days of Pompeii," the last excellent not only as a novel, but said to be the best introduction to the study of Roman antiquities. The next eight years were among his busiest. In them he published "Rienzi, the Last of the Tribunes;" "Athens: Its Rise and Fall," a work of research and historical criticism, interjected between his lighter, though no doubt more laborious, works; "Ernest Maltravers," its sequel; "Alice, or the Mysteries;" "Leila, or the Siege of Grenada;" "Night and Morning;" "Zanoni," and "The Last of the Barons." He succeeded as a dramatic author not less brilliantly than in fiction. His first effort in 1836, "The Duchess de la Valliere," was a failure, but the "Lady of Lyons" and "Richelieu" are of world-wide fame, and "Money" has been very successful in England. "Harold, the Last of the Saxon Kings," was published in 1848, since which time have appeared the "Caxtons," a domestic novel of English high life, "My Novel, or Vanities of English Life," "What Will He Do with It," besides a countless number of pamphlets, shorter plays and poems, and brochures. Among these may be named "The Poems and Ballads of Schiller," translated into English metre; "Eva, the Ill-Omened Marriage," "Lucretia and The Children of the Night," condemned by critics as being too full of horrors; "The New Timon," a satirical poem; "King Arthur," an epic; "Not So Bad as We Seem," and "The Crisis," a political essay in the Whig interest.

Just before the Anti-Corn Law agitation culminated in the success of Cobden, he inherited the Knebworth estates of his mother, which gave him an additional tie, if any were needed, to connect him with the landed classes, and, in 1851, we find him vigorously preaching Protectionist views, in "A Letter to John Bull, Esq., on Affairs Connected with His Landed Property, and the Persons Who Live Thereon." He had the rare faculty of sympathizing with troubles he had never himself experienced, and found leisure from his busy life to lead in the organization of a guild of literature and art for overworked and impoverished literary men. He has been twice elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, the first time in 1856, when he delivered an address defending classical studies. In Parliament, which Mr. Bulwer entered in his 26th year, he was a Reformer, and is remembered for his opposition to the stamp duties on newspapers, which so long retarded the growth of English journalism, and for his speech on the copyright question. Late in life, having been made a Baronet, and felt the mellowing influences of rank, society, and cooler years, he passed over to the Conservative benches, and became one of the "ornamental leaders" of that party. In 1858, he became a member of Lord Derby's Cabinet, succeeding Lord Stanley as Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Words of conventional eulogy are not needed for such a man. Much of his work will live long after what remains of this once busy frame has become dust again. His is the rare fortune to have written words that will live forever, none of them, perhaps, more marked than that celebrated line in Richelieu, which forms his fittest epitaph, "The pen is mightier than the sword."

Biela's Comet.

Our columns have already contained the announcement that the earth collided with, or passed through, a portion of the train of Biela's comet, on the 27th of last November, the event being attested in Europe by a brilliant meteoric shower. The comet has since been seen by Mr. Pogson, at Madras, being near the star known as Theta Centauri, in the Southern Hemisphere. He describes it as having a bright nucleus, of more than one minute in diameter, followed by a tail of about eight minutes in length.

This fact is all the more interesting, as Mr. Pogson looked for the comet at the telegraphed request of a European astronomer named Klinkerfues, who had calculated the track of the comet from the indications presented by the meteoric shower. The event has furnished indubitable proof of the recent theory of associated comets and meteor-bands, and also an instance of the wonderful accuracy of astronomical reasoning. It shows, also, how groundless are fears of harm from collision with a comet; and may help to an understanding of the statement made in these columns a few months ago, to the effect that the earth has probably collided with some hundreds of comets within the historic period without being harmed by one of them.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Kansas Legislature is composed of 102 Republicans, 32 Opposition; and the 134 members are classified, on the Senatorship, 78 anti-Pomeroy, 50 Pomeroy, 6 doubtful. If the 78, who include all the Liberals and Democrats, continue to act together as they have promised to do, in caucus by themselves, Old Pom. is beaten; but Pomeroy's hope and effort is to drag the 46 anti-Pomeroy Republicans into a party caucus, beat them there, and then demand their votes in the Legislature. Pomeroy is spending much money, now, for the integrity of King Caucus. The election occurs on Tuesday, the 28th.

—The Sacramento *Union* has set the old party managers of California wild by an article calling for a straight issue in the next September election, based on opposition to the Railroad Ring. The article is said to reflect the sentiments of Governor Booth, and to be his bid for the United States Senatorship, *vice* Casserby.

—In 1870, the Democrats of Florida supported Silas L. Niblack for Congress, and William D. Bloxham for Lieutenant Governor, and elected both; but the Republican authorities so counted the votes as to give Walls (negro) 629 majority, for Congress, and Day (white) 614 for Lieutenant Governor. After a determined contest, the Republican Supreme Court of Florida declared Bloxham's election, and installed him Lieutenant Governor a year ago. Now, at the very heel of the session, the House Committee unanimously report that Niblack is entitled to the seat in Congress. And the same game has been repeated in the Florida election returns of 1872, to be laboriously rectified a year or two hence.

—The Democrats of the New York Legislature, in caucus, Thursday evening, nominated Charles Wheaton, of Poughkeepsie, for United States Senator, by twenty-five votes, to eleven for Henry R. Selden, of Rochester. Election to-morrow, when Roscoe Conkling will be elected.

—The Alabama Legislature reassembled on the 13th, all together in the State House, but the Committee on Contested Seats in the Senate was not ready to report, and would not be ready for some days. These contested seats involve the political majority in the Senate, now a tie without them, and, until this question is settled, nothing else will be done or attempted. Meanwhile, the House (Republican) withholds its recognition of the Senate as an organized body, and the election of United States Senator is postponed until the second Tuesday after such recognition.

—There are rumors in Kansas that the throwing overboard of Senator Caldwell, now well assured by the developments in Washington, was a little game of Pomeroy's own, to gain time on the pack of his pursuers. But the appetites of Senatorial aspirants are only sharpened the more, and they are in full cry for the larger victim, leaving the smaller one to be devoured at leisure.

—Senator Buckingham, having signed the call for a State Constitutional Convention in Connecticut, has since withdrawn his name.

—Dorsey, of the Arkansas Central Railroad, is Senator elect. A special of the 15th, to the St. Louis *Democrat*, says:

> The Senatorial aspirants have each their headquarters, and Cook's Imperial flows like water. At Dorsey's rooms a little item of 50,000 cigars, already smoked, should be mentioned.

—The New Orleans *Picayune* interviewed Senator J. Henry Burch (colored), of Baton Rouge, and got this opinion:

> I cannot conceive why the defection of six white Senators can make any difference to us. The thing that your party lacks is colored Representatives. If there were five or six colored Representatives in your body, then the people of the North might look upon that in a somewhat favorable light.

—Hartranft is to be inaugurated Governor of Pennsylvania to-morrow, and is to have $10,000 salary.

—Pinchback's election to the Senate, full term, has so offended Casey, Durell, Kellogg, Norton, and all the others of that gang, that the supply of dirty linen at Washington will be largely increased when Norton's Senate Committee and Bingham's House Committee get well to work.

—John T. Wilson, M. C., is named among Republicans for next Governor of Ohio.

—The withdrawal of John T. Wait, of Norwich, is thought to improve the chances of Henry P. Haven, of New London, for the Republican nomination for Governor, in Connecticut, Feb. 5. The Hartford folks are for anybody to beat Henry B. Harrison, of New Haven.

—Will any good Administration authority rise and explain why Judge Durell does not entertain the demand of McEnery *vs.* Kellogg for an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States?

—The Brooklyn *Union* (Henry C. Bowen's paper) thinks the exposure of Senator Caldwell's infamy, the evidence of Senator Harlan's $10,000 checks, the election of Pinchback, etc., etc., "will be employed with tremendous effect by our conservative friends in Great Britain as arguments in favor of an hereditary Senate, like the House of Lords." But may not our conservative friends in the United States employ these "arguments" with tremendous effect for quite another purpose?

—A correspondent says Miss Nellie Grant, Miss Lizzie Porter, and Miss Edith Fish are "the Three Graces of Washington." Senator Caldwell of Kansas, Patterson of South Carolina, and the Credit Mobilier are the Three Disgraces.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—The *Richmond Despatch* says the Hon. John Pool of North Carolina, who is urged for a Cabinet appointment, is "covered with confluent pustules of disgrace." No use. You can't scare the rest of the Cabinet that way. They've all had it.—*New York Sun.*

—Enough has been proved already to justify and demand the expulsion of Caldwell from the Senate.—*Des Moines Register.*

—The befogged *Inter-Ocean* is having superb luck in its attempt to kill THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. Thus far it has succeeded in cutting down THE TRIBUNE's advertising patronage to about 20 per cent more than it ever was before, and has reduced its circulation correspondingly.—*Springfield Republican.*

—Our last hope of the Christian Statesmen is gone. When Colfax and Wilson acknowledged Credit Mobilier, and Howard feathered his pious nest out of the Freedmen's Bureau, we still had the great and good Harlan to fall back upon. We believed in Harlan, and pinned our faith to him. An eminent Christian who would keep the names of several hundred dead men on the pension rolls and draw their pensions regularly; who could secure an annual appropriation of $500,000 for a gang of Indians who never existed; in whose behalf Parson Newman piously invoked the brotherly co-operation of all the Methodist preachers in Iowa—surely this man was no ordinary sinner. And now our Harlan is gone. It transpires that he, too, was tarred with the Pacific Railroad stick. Oh, for a good, square-shouldered, broad-chested man of sin.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A spectacle for gods and men: Benjamin F. Butler, his hands still dripping with grease and brine, declaiming on the depravity of fellow-Congressmen who have been seen in the neighborhood of the Credit Mobilier pork-barrel.—*Springfield Republican.*

—General Joseph R. Hawley has a seat in Congress and edits the Hartford *Courant.* We quote from the *Courant* for the benefit of certain editors who hold Post Offices, and who cannot see anything in this Credit Mobilier business, except it be a suspicion against Mr. James Brooks. The *Courant* says:

> We can believe that there are members of Congress, who were shrewd enough to keep their names off the list, who have in some way profited enormously by this Pacific Railroad swindle. And the facts about this swindle, if it is one, are what the public are determined to have.
>
> What the public see is, that here is a Railway Company, which has had an enormous subvention from the Government, the individual members of which Company have made hundreds of thousands of dollars, and it is not able to pay the interest on its bonds! Who received the money? How was it that the members of the Railroad Company, as stockholders in the Credit Mobilier, could steal from themselves, and leave the Company poor, and make themselves rich out of the liberality of the Government?
>
> It is intimated that there is concealed under this transaction the most gigantic fraud of late years, sinking out of sight the thieving in New York. If the present Congressional investigation does not let daylight into this matter and show it clearly, the voters will certainly visit speedy punishment upon Congressmen who fail in their duty regarding it.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

The Farmers' Convention—A New Party—Using the Old Parties—A Combination of Farmers—The Grading of Corn in Chicago—What is No. 1 Corn? What is No. 2 Corn?—The Grading of Cheese.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 18, 1873.

The Farmers' Convention has come and gone, but its influence for good will no doubt be felt for a long time, if it does not go down for decades. It is certainly one of the most important moves in the direction of reform that has been inaugurated by our rural population. Whether in point of numbers, of wealth, of intelligence, and of earnest deliberation, which characterized the Convention, we must award it a high position. These men

ARE NOT TO BE SET ASIDE,

for they mean business, and it is useless to attempt to bar their way. They ask for simple justice; that there shall be no favoritism, and no distinction of classes. They are not disposed to yield what they consider and know to be their rights. It is probable that there have been many points overlooked in this connection, but the main points have been very plainly presented.

A NEW PARTY.

Two propositions were presented for the purpose of effecting the Legislature in behalf of the reforms proposed by this Convention. One of these is to form a new party on the single idea of railway reform. However desirable this might be, all past history has proved that such a party has but faint hopes of success, especially when surrounded by many other collateral issues. The other proposition is more practicable, and yet leads to nearly the same result, by bringing to its aid both of the political parties of the day. This plan proposes to educate the people to a just and true appreciation of their rights, and then organize them in such form as to enforce these rights through the Legislature and the Courts. None but peaceable and legal means are proposed in order to attain the desired reform. The organization is to consist of, first, school-district and township clubs, a county organization to centralize them, and the whole subject to the State Farmers' Association. This will not encroach on the rights and privileges of the several political parties of the day, outside of this particular issue. The only difference is, that the nominee of the particular party must be sound in regard to these questions of reform. It is evident that such a system cannot fail, at least in the rural districts, for these Farmers' Clubs will have the votes to enforce this at the ballot-box. The railway and other interests can oppose no formidable opposition under these conditions, so long as the farmers present an undivided front; for, in this State, they largely outnumber any other class of voters, and it is plain that they can have full control of both the Legislature and the Courts of the State.

No party in any county or district outside of the large cities can disregard this state of things, for, if they should be so presumptuous as to attempt it, their candidate would most assuredly fail for the want of votes. For this reason, the candidates of both parties must be fully in accord with this movement if they would succeed.

This is the most formidable

COMBINATION OF FARMERS

that has ever been crystallized into working form and cemented together by mutual interests, and I have no doubt that they will be able to enforce all of their just claims. The very full report of the doings of the Convention, as published in THE TRIBUNE, must impress these facts on the minds of all reflecting persons. With such vast power over the Legislative and Executive Departments as the farmers may wield, it may be expected that a greater or less number of wild schemes may be attempted in their name for personal aggrandizement and speculation; but I very much doubt if any of these will meet with success. The men who composed this Convention were not clodhoppers, or a mere mob of uneducated farmers, but men of intelligence, of culture, and of larger business experience; in short, a Convention of solid men, met to calmly consider the business before them. They propose no war on any other legitimate interest, yet firmly demand that each shall respect the rights of the other. "Live and let live" appears to be their motto.

THE GRADING OF CORN.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13, 1873.

We know that you, possibly more than any other man in the State, have taken an active interest in whatever concerns the interest of the farmers of Illinois. We wish to call your attention to the classification or grading of corn in Chicago. You are no doubt aware that the great bulk of corn shipped here has been graded No. 2. Now, we would suggest that it would be much better to have the grades of No. 1 and No. 2 changed to High Mixed and Low Mixed. In that case, instead of having corn inspected No. 2, the bulk of it will go High Mixed, and sell for at least 2 cents per bushel more than it does as now inspected. Will you please give this matter a little attention, and, if you think favorable, give your views to some of the numerous farmers' meetings being held through the State, so we may be able to get the Legislature to make the required change in the law of inspection. Yours truly, BACON & CO.

The Board of Trade, as a general rule, is a sensible body of men; yet they sometimes do unwise things, and one of these is in the grading of grain. We often wonder and laugh at the motives of the ancients, as handed down to us in the records of the past or by tradition. I have no doubt that, in the later days, when our present English shall have become a dead language, as the Latin is to-day, and when, to all the new nations, it shall have become the universal language of science, they will be astonished at our civilization and attainments in the arts and sciences. They will no doubt ponder over the market reports as presented in the commercial papers handed down from the ancient City of Chicago, whose site, like that of Homer's Troy, shall be buried among the ages, but whose record shall have gone down for a light and benefit to all coming time. The student of one of the Agricultural Colleges of those coming days, in looking over a column of market reports in THE TRIBUNE, will find corn No. 2. He looks at his English dictionary, and finds: Corn, a cereal; No. 2, a numeral indicating second rate. Now, that would not accord with facts, and it is cruel to thus hand down such an error for some thousands of years.

Let us take a business-like view of this, and use such terms as people who grow corn, as well as those who deal in it, can alike comprehend, to say nothing in regard to the student who burns the midnight oil in the coming time.

WHAT IS NO. 1 CORN?

No. 1 corn is simply pure white, or pure yellow, sound, well-conditioned corn,—this and nothing more. Then why not say so without further ado. And this leads to the query,

WHAT IS NO. 2 CORN?

It is not the second quality of corn, as many suppose, but simply these two varieties of corn mixed, and known as High Mixed. Low Mixed is the two varieties mixed with red, blue, or other additional varieties; and yet, all sound, well-conditioned corn. No. 2, is simply corn out of condition, of less value than those named, from some defect of growth or condition; while Rejected is too inferior to be sold as merchantable, or, rather, unfit for food, and must go to the distiller. All of this is plain to the farmer, and ought to be to the dealer and the consumer. I do not see why the Legislature should be asked to compel those gentlemen to do a sensible thing in changing the terms of grading from an unintelligible to one simple and easily understood.

While on this subject, I will take the liberty to mention

THE GRADING OF CHEESE,

which is a constant slander on the dairies of Illinois and the whole West. In the Chicago market, we find, first, New York Factories; second, Western Reserve; and, third, Illinois. All well and proper if there was not a most infamous lie at the bottom of it. The facts are these: Mr. A, an Illinois dairyman, produces a first-class cheese. He has been reading the reports, and finds the market price for New York to be 14 cents, that of Western Reserve 12½ cents, and Illinois 12½ cents. His cheese is weighed, and he is paid for Illinois cheese, 12½ cents per pound, for that is the market price for Illinois cheese, and he knows that his cheese is simply Illinois cheese; though he knows that it is as good a quality of cheese as he used to make in Oneida County, N. Y., and which he finds selling at 14 cents, or 1½ cents above his, simply, as he thinks, for the reason that it was made in New York State. Of late these names have been slightly modified. Ohio Factory is written for Western Reserve, and Western for Illinois.

We now come back to Mr. A's cheese, and find one of the clerks busy with a stencil and brush putting on boxes of this Illinois dairy the letters, "New York Factory." A few days later, he steps into a grocery at his own shipping depot, and observes a cheese in the safe, nearly half sold, marked "New York Factory." He looks at it again, and a grim smile comes over his features, and he ejaculates "By thunder!" "Did you speak to me?" inquired the matter-of-fact grocer. "Yes, sir; I'd like to know where you got that cheese." "Got it of Mr. B., No. — South Water street, Chicago." "So I thought; but ain't it funny? When I sold that cheese to B it was Illinois Factory, but now you sell it as New York Factory. I knew it was good, but somehow I could not make that stupid B think so. Guess he found it out after I left. Well, Mr. Grocer, he continues, "you need not go to Chicago for cheese, and you may continue to sell New York Factory as long as you please. You will save one freight and one profit to the dealer, and I will save one freight and a visit to the city, and hereafter I will endeavor to look up the retail dealer and sell to him direct, and let these wholesale men take care of themselves and do their own grading."

The Board of Trade would do well to look after these matters, and not make themselves the laughing-stock of sensible people, some of whom may possibly think they have motives for this erratic mode of marking. RURAL.

THE APIARY.

Studies for Bee-Keepers During the Winter—Connection of Entomology and Botany with Bee-Culture.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RURAL HOME, Ill., Jan. 18, 1873.

BEE-KEEPERS AS STUDENTS.

The student who is bent upon being a surveyor, a mechanic, or thinks of following one of the professions, directs his attention to the studies that will enlighten him in regard to his chosen pursuit, whatever that may be. Others, with no special aim in view, seek a general education by pursuing a course of the common, scientific, and classical studies. There are very many of both these classes who have been unable to finish the course that they had marked, and which is perhaps not so unfortunate after all, as many of them have succeeded in their business life better than the graduates, who expended their best energies inside the college-walls. That it is not impossible for men to become successful tillers of the soil without a previous attendance at an Agricultural College, is a fact established by the many good, yet self-taught, farmers throughout our Prairie State. Agriculture has been introduced as a branch of study into several Colleges of neighboring States, yet one may become a first-class apiarian without taking a course under a mere book-professor. Not that I would deprecate this advantage of book-learning, but would show that it may be gained by the intelligent without instructors, and at their own firesides. Now, you may think that this studying without a teacher is something to read about, but it is what the self-made men of our times did when they were boys, and continued to do through middle-life, and it is not so difficult as you may suppose. The price of knowledge is attention, and, when one has a deep interest in any subject, he is sure to accomplish something in this way. In speaking of wisdom, Solomon pronounced her ways to be all pleasantness and peace.

I have often heard the following incentive given in the school-room: that, the more our intellects were cultivated here, the more able we will be to appreciate the Heavenly beauties and pursuits,—for surely we will have employment there; but this may be rather a doubtful theory. Yet there can accrue no harm from the proper development of our minds, especially if it tends to increase our usefulness here. Certainly the work of a bee-keeper, if well done, leads to results of no little value to the public.

Among the bee-keeping fraternity, there are some not able to perform much physical labor, by reason of their youthfulness or ill-health, and of this class there are those who have taken up this light employment with a willing heart and an inquiring mind, yet with little knowledge of its practical or theoretical manipulations. Such as these will readily obtain, and become familiar with, books and pamphlets bearing directly upon the subject; but there is a field beyond that they would do well to explore. Bee-culture does not stand alone, but is closely associated with other branches of study, a knowledge of which would benefit the bee-keeper. The long winter evenings still remaining may be well employed in learning the principles of the highly-interesting study of

BOTANY.

This study has always had peculiar attractions for young ladies, and, in connection with bee-culture, they will find it doubly interesting. I know of one young lady whose delicate health obliged her to withdraw from school before the completion of her education, and she has since felt so much the need of botanical knowledge that she has studied botany at home, and found it of advantage to her as a bee-keeper, for she has sole charge of her father's swarms. The bees gather honey from flowers, and, where man has to select and furnish this pasturage for his swarms, he will do it with less trouble if he first learn the habits of plants, and is acquainted with those best adapted to his soil and climate. But how few bee-keepers can name the different parts of a flower, or can distinguish between the corolla and the calyx, the stamens and the pistils. And yet there is a connection between the analyzing of a flower and the culture of bees not to be overlooked, for its advantages are numerous. Then let the young lady lay aside her patchwork quilt and other fancy work, and devote her leisure moments to this delightful study, and, when the spring-time awakens the sleeping flowers, she will experience an appreciation of their beauties entirely new to her, as the young astronomer finds in the stars after learning the laws that govern them. An interest in one such study may lead the young person to others of equal value, as, for instance, Hugh Miller's works on Geology. Time spent in such company will never be counted as lost.

ENTOMOLOGY, OR THE STUDY OF INSECTS.

The works on Natural History are full of instruction and interest to the admirer of Nature's productions.

Harris' book on "Insects Injurious to Vegetation," and other works on entomology, should occupy a place in the bee-keeper's library. The farmer-boy will find this study almost indispensable to him in his future life, when he has the managing of a farm, for in no other pursuit is it of more practical benefit. It treats of all enemies of farm stock and vegetation; of the subtle moth-miller, which lurks in the vicinity of every apiary; and we may also become acquainted, through this study, with all the insects so troublesome to the housewife. For this last reason the young-lady bee-keeper would do well to inform herself in this branch, for, whether she wed a farmer, a merchant, or a professional man, there will be the house and household to conduct,—for it is hoped that this will be the happy fate of our bee-keeping girls.

My first interest in this study of insects was awakened by Dr. Walsh, the learned Entomologist of Illinois, who met with such a sad death. During the week he spent at "Rural Home," his enthusiasm proved contagious, and many were the cases of insects started among the younger portion of the community. And the odd, but genial, old gentleman, who kindly answered all the curious and simple questions about the "bugs," will long be remembered here.

The names and terms in entomology will be found more difficult of pronunciation and remembrance than those of botany, yet either may be mastered without a two or three years' course in Latin. ELLA.

MR. COLFAX'S EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: That the Credit Mobilier hides a gigantic fraud, and that men claiming to be statesmen have been enriched thereby, are facts too plain for argument, too clear for illustration; yet the Committee in charge appear, at the beginning of the investigation, to have studiously avoided questions pertinent to the issue, and the witnesses confined themselves chiefly to what they "did not know."

Of honest effort to ascertain the truth, and the whole truth, we see little evidence; and it is becoming more and more apparent every day that we shall be indebted to accident, and the jealousies of political rivals, for what information is ever vouchsafed to us on this subject. A statement of facts in one line has been followed by a page of explanations; and the explanations in turn have furnished us most of the facts relevant to the question. The case thus far may be said to be proved by indirection; the facts come to us in the form of denials. Of all denials, of all possible explanations, we conceive that of the Vice President to be the most unfortunate. He commences by assuring us that the statement is one he desired to submit at the beginning of the investigation, and it bears unmistakable evidence of having been carefully considered. And what does this manifesto prove?

First—That the Vice President, while Speaker of the House, some five years ago (in 1868), during the holiday-recess, had a conversation with Mr. Oakes Ames in regard to purchasing stock in the Credit Mobilier; "that, up to this time, he knew nothing of the special aim, capital, or profits of this organization;" and no person connected with it ever asked him "to vote for or against any measure affecting the interest of this organization, or to use any individual or official influence in its favor."

Second—Becoming satisfied, from this conversation with Mr. Ames, that it "was a good and safe investment for one of limited means," he agreed to purchase twenty shares of stock at par, to be paid for as soon as he had the money, with interest from the time of purchase. Some weeks or months afterwards, he paid Mr. Ames about $500 in cash on this contract, that being all the money he had.

Third—That a few months after this (time of payment), on learning the organization was likely to become involved in litigation, he informed Mr. Ames that "No profits, present or prospective, could induce him (me) to buy into a lawsuit, and that he (I) had never been, during all his (my) life, a plaintiff or defendant in a court of justice; and that he (I) must therefore recede entirely from the transaction." And that all this took place during the session of Congress that terminated in the summer of 1868.

Fourth—That, a year or two afterwards, Mr. Ames suspended payment in consequence of his connection with the Pacific Railroad, and his creditors gave him an extension on his liabilities; that, regretting the failure and its cause, he told Mr. Ames "To dismiss from his mind the small amount of money between them;" and that this $500 has never been repaid to Mr. Colfax.

Finally—Mr. Colfax informs us that he had been for years in favor of building the Pacific Railroad; that he had made hundreds of public addresses and written in favor of it, and supposed he had the same right to purchase this he had to buy stock in a National Bank or manufactory. These facts are submitted to us by the Vice President by way of explanation.

We are informed by Mr. Alley, one of the Directors of this Company, that this stock, in January, 1868, when the Vice President was negotiating for it at par, was selling in the market at 200, and, later, at 225; and we know, as a matter of record, that the Pacific Railroad was chartered while Mr. Colfax was a member of the House of Representatives; and that the amendments granting all its vast subsidies were passed while he was Speaker of that body. We do not, at this time, propose to consider the question of veracity raised between Mr. Colfax and Mr. Ames, preferring to review the case as submitted by the Vice President.

When we reflect that this Pacific Railroad was chartered by, and received subsidies, equal in value to thrice its cost of construction, from, a body of which Mr. Colfax was one of the most prominent members; that the most important amendment to that charter was passed after a severe struggle, and caused such confusion that it was impossible to secure a call of the yeas and nays, while he was Speaker of that body and occupied the chair; that, in consequence of these very acts of Congress, the stock in the Credit Mobilier for which he was negotiating with Mr. Ames at par was then selling at 200 in the market,—requires great credulity to believe that, up to this time, he, Speaker Colfax, "knew nothing of the special aims, capital, or profits" of the Credit Mobilier. The statement is against all probabilities, and must rest entirely on the character of the witness.

The statement that no person connected with the Credit Mobilier ever asked Mr. Colfax "to vote for or against any measure affecting the organization, or to use his individual or official influence in its favor," ceases to have any significance when we consider that the Railroad Committees appointed by Mr. Colfax as Speaker were always under the control of the Credit Mobilier. It only proves that this organization was able to secure from the Speaker all it required, unasked, and, he would have us believe, unrewarded. That we may form a correct judgment as to the transactions between Messrs. Colfax and Ames, let us ask ourselves the following questions: Why should Mr. Ames, the Managing Director of an organization controlling millions of capital, sell stock privately at par which would bring 200 in open market? Why conclude a negotiation for the sale of stock at par on an indefinite credit, when it would bring twice the money in cash any hour, in the street? Why should Mr. Colfax hesitate to buy stock at par on which he could double his money the very day of purchase? Why so ostentatiously parade his financial necessities when any beggar in Washington could have raised money to buy stock at par in the Credit Mobilier? Would the smiling statesman have us believe he is without either character or friends?

The reasons assigned by the Vice President for receding from the contract with Mr. Ames are singular, not to say weak and childish. He assures us that, during all his life, having never been a party to a lawsuit, he could not consent to own stock in an organization that might become involved in litigation. Less than a year ago, when explaining this matter, he announced himself as desirous of purchasing stock in certain manufacturing companies at South Bend. Strange it never occurred to him that wagon-manufacturing and clover-separator companies are liable to the very contingencies he was so anxious to avoid. His explanation destroys the very reason he assigns, and suggests an inquiry that will arise in the minds of every person who reads his statement, and that is, whether it is litigation or investigation he is so anxious to avoid.

The most remarkable part of this statement remains to be considered, and that is in regard to the $500 it took so long to accumulate. It must be borne in mind that Mr. Colfax receded from this transaction in the summer of 1868, leaving the money in the hands of Mr. Ames, and that it was not until "the next year or year thereafter," when Mr. Ames suspended payment, that he told Mr. Ames "to dismiss from his mind the small amount of money between them." Why should Mr. Colfax,—a man of "limited means,"—having terminated a contract by mutual consent, leave the money of which he was in such pressing need uncalled for until required by the demands of charity? And what was that charity? It was well known that the suspension of Mr. Ames was not on account of insolvency, but was caused by the action of the Treasury Department; that he was computed worth millions at the time of suspension; and that the profits of the Credit Mobilier had added largely to his estate. What claims, then, had he, a millionaire, upon the "limited means" of Mr. Colfax? This explanation of the Vice President in regard to "the small amount of money between them" has evidently wounded the pride of Mr. Ames, who seems quite unwilling to be thought a subject of charity. When asked by the Committee if the statement of Speaker Blaine was correct, he made the suggestive reply, "I am willing to so understand it;" but when asked the same question in regard to Mr. Colfax, he ventured an explanation quite different from the one we have had under consideration.

In this short statement of Mr. Colfax, we discover the marked characteristics of the man. He still fancies himself an actor before the American public, and, as a witness, is unnatural. On entering the stand, he *strikes a religious attitude*. He is better than other men. He is such a lover of peace, he can have no controversy with his fellows. He had rather be despoiled of his rightful estate than defend himself in a court of justice. His heart sympathizes with every sorrow, is keenly touched at the least misfortune. His charity is unbounded. He lavishes his limited means upon princes. We have no disposition to pursue this subject further. We bear no ill-will towards the distinguished gentleman whose conduct we have been reviewing, and deeply regret he has voluntarily assumed a position his friends cannot defend.

A Curious Stone Found in California.

From the Virginia City (Nevada) Enterprise.

A. M. Stewart, one of the locators of the great gravel deposits on the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, California, has shown us a stone that is different from anything we have ever yet seen. The stone appears to be a ruby, and is doubtless of great value. Mr. Stewart has several times been offered from $50 to $500 for his "find," but has always refused to sell. The stone is surrounded by a ring of white stone of peculiar formation. The gem, or central stone, is about the size of a ten-cent piece; while the whole specimen is about the size of a half-dollar. This stone, being viewed through a powerful glass, shows the most wonderful rays of light—rays more than rivaling the Aurora Borealis, with specks of silver and gold. Mr. Stewart picked up the stone from the surface gravel in a ravine upon his claim. He sent it to San Francisco to a lapidary, asking that it be cut on one side. The lapidary tried to cut it, but made a poor job of it. He got off some of the rough outside shell, but was unable to make much impression upon the stone itself. We saw the hardest of files tried upon it, and they did not even make a scratch. The owner of the stone informs us that three other stones of the same kind are in the possession of the Indians of that region, who hold them in great respect as talismans, and refuse to part with them at any price. By showing one of these stones, an Indian, for instance, may pass through all the northern tribes of Indians. The stone is certainly a great curiosity, and we believe this is the only one ever seen in the hands of a white man. It is in the shape of a magnifying-glass, being thick in the middle. It is probably a quarter of an inch thick in the centre, though but about half an inch in diameter. Being cut on one side only, and poorly cut at that, it is hard to judge of the full beauty or value of the stone. The owner does not call it a ruby, but thinks it is a new and rare stone, unknown to the lapidaries. It is certainly a most unique and beautiful gem.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

New Orleans owes $21,000,000.

—Six members of one family at Mascontah, Ill., have died of small-pox.

—The St. Louis *Democrat* laments because of the prevalence of the idea that it is more genteel to sell shoes for $10 a week than to make them for $25.

—Parkersburg, Va., has started another paper, and named it the *Orthopolitan*. It will be devoted to breaking down the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*.

—W. A. McNeff, of McNeff & Bro., of Brooklyn, Morgan County, Ind., disappeared Jan. 1, four days after his marriage, with $600 in his possession. No other cause can be given.

—William Webb, at St. Austell, England, lately dried twelve dynamite cartridges in his stove. His wife, two children, and his father were with him when he began, but they all separated immediately after.

—A jewelry manufacturing firm in Newark, N. J., recently put down new flooring in their workshops, and the gold they obtained in burning the old flooring not only paid for the new one, but for putting two coats of paint on the entire factory.

—On the first day of the year there were fifty-one distilleries in operation in the State of Kentucky, with a capacity for the daily consumption of 6,306 bushels of grain, and the daily production of 25,984 gallons of spirits.

—A Methodist minister at Eyota, Minn., is credited by a local paper with having been made a victim of the New York swindlers, who offers to sell counterfeit money. He paid $200, and received the usual package of sawdust.

—The imports of wool at Boston, last year, were 48,470,418 pounds, against 38,093,521 the year before, and 14,292,412 in 1865. The imports into New York in 1872 were 48,883,668 pounds, and into Philadelphia 947,366 pounds. It will be seen from these figures that New York leads Boston in the foreign wool trade in 1872 by only 413,255 pounds.

—The miners in the Schuylkill region are said to feel the pinching hand of want, and yet there is little prospect of a resumption of operations. The murderous "Mollie Maguires" have commenced their depredations, and a season of bloodshed and incendiarism is expected.

—The aggregate wholesale trade of the city of Leavenworth for 1872, according to the Leavenworth *Times*, is estimated at $13,848,000, an increase of $878,000 over that of 1871. The aggregate jobbing trade of Kansas City is estimated at $17,097,176, a little over $3,000,000 more than that of the city of Leavenworth.

—A fat woman, hailing from Indiana, attempted to descend the stairs of one of the Detroit hotels, but missed her footing and rolled to the landing, making a din which startled every one in the office. "Gracious alive! but I hope you are not much hurt!" exclaimed the terrified clerk. "I hurt!" she replied, smiling blandly, "not a bit of it, but you had better go up and take care of that pair of stairs!"

—According to a report just submitted to the Senate, the valuation of the real estate owned by the United States in the District, the public buildings, and also the grounds which have been dedicated to the public use as parks and squares, is stated at $19,186,334.99. The value of the public buildings is stated at nearly or quite $50,000,000. With the grounds excluded from the first valuation, the nation owns in real property not less than $100,000,000.

—A young man who heard Kate Stanton lecture on the "Loves of Great Men" the other night, found a half-pint of peanuts which he designed presenting to the choice of his heart, to be so matter-of-fact, so gross and sordid, in fact, that he took them back and had his money refunded. Thus do we see that there is a chord in every breast susceptible of the finest sentiment when touched by a master hand.

—It is a significant fact that ninety-nine out of every one hundred mechanics in the large cities of the United States are foreigners, whose earnings average from $4 to $5 per day, while any quantity of "gentlemanly" young American men, the product of "business" colleges and high schools, can be got to keep books or do any kind of "genteel" writing for from $6 to $10 per week.

—According to the *Miner's Journal* the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company own 95,669 acres of coal land in the counties of Schuylkill, Columbia, and Northumberland. Of this land there are in Schuylkill County 72,053 acres; in Schuylkill and Columbia 1,353; in Northumberland 23,316 acres. These lands embrace, in Schuylkill County, sixty-five open collieries, three in Columbia, and twenty-seven in Northumberland; in all ninety-five collieries.

—The old seal of the Commonwealth of Virginia, adopted in 1779, was lost or mislaid at the time of the capture of Richmond in 1865, and a new one was adopted, similar in all respects to the old, except that the words "Liberty and Union" were substituted for the historic motto, "Sic Semper Tyrannis." But the old seal has since been restored to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and the question as to which was legal was submitted to the Legislature, which has decided in favor of the old seal. But, as it is much defaced and worn, a new seal, similar in all respects to the old one, has been ordered, and, until it is finished, the seal adopted in 1865 will be used temporarily.

Ex-Senator Doolittle.

The Hon. J. R. Doolittle, in a published card, notices the following statement:

"In the fall of 1856, he [Mr. Doolittle] went before the Democratic Convention for that district [First District] as a candidate for Congress, but was defeated. A few days later he wrote a letter declaring his purpose, 'as a Democrat,' to support Fremont," etc., etc.

In reply to this, Mr. Doolittle writes:

"Whoever may have written this, I know not. It is a repetition of a falsehood many times exploded. I did not go before a Democratic Convention as a candidate for Congress, in the fall of 1856.

"I never expressed a wish for such a nomination.

"On the other hand, I expressly refused under any circumstances to become such a candidate. These facts have been published again and again in Wisconsin. Among others, the Hon. Henry D. Barron, the newly-elected Speaker of the Assembly; the Hon. Wm. Pitt Lyon, Judge of the Supreme Court; the Hon. Wm. Pitt Lynde, of Milwaukee; the Hon. John W. Cary, now of Milwaukee, then my law-partner and intimate friend at Racine, know the falsehood of this charge, and several of them have publicly stated it upon their own personal knowledge, to repel the base imputation upon me. For political criticism I care nothing; my opinions may be right or wrong; if true, criticism will not affect them; if erroneous, all the world cannot make them true. But the charge that I was a candidate for office at the hands of one party, and that, because of defeat, I joined the other, is absolutely false. * * * J. R. DOOLITTLE."

A Murderer's Confession.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 18.—Albert W. Chamberlain, a young man under arrest, charged with the murder of an old man named George McConnaughey, at Solon, Ohio, yesterday confessed having committed the murder.

To be Hanged.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 18.—Ambrose E. Lynch, convicted of murder in the first degree for killing Wm. Hadfield on the 12th of last June, was sentenced in the Criminal Court, this morning, to be executed at such time as the Governor may appoint.

Mexican War Veterans.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 18.—A meeting of the surviving soldiers and sailors of the Mexican War will be held this evening, for the purpose of moving on Congress to have their claims recognized for pensions, etc. It is understood that a similar movement will soon follow in a number of other cities throughout the country.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18—11 a.m.—Flour, 29s 6d. Wheat—winter, 12s 2d@12s 3d; spring, 11s 6d@12s 4d; white, 12s 5d@12s 6d; Club, 12s 10d@13s 2d. Corn, 28s. Pork, 62s 6d. Lard, 38s.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Consols—money, 92¼; account, 92¼@92⅜; 5-20s of '65, 93¾; 5-20s of '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 90; new 5s, 89¾; Erie, 49.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Rentes, 54 francs 30 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18.—Cotton heavy; middling upland, 9¾d; Orleans, 10¼@10⅜d; sales, 8,000 bales; American, 4,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Red winter wheat, 12s 2d@12s 3d. Flour, 29s 6d@30s. Corn, 28s.

Cheese—68s.

Cumberland middles, 34s; short ribs, 35s 6d.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 18.—Crude petroleum quiet and tending upward, $2.00. Refined quiet. Philadelphia delivery, 21¼c; New York do, 22c; on cars here for Western trade, 16¾@17c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—COTTON—Very dull; middling upland, 20¾c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour very firm; receipts, 11,000 brls; super Western and State, $6.15@6.55; common to good extra, $7.15@7.65; good to choice, $7.75@8.25; white wheat extra, $8.35@10.00; extra Ohio, $7.25@10.00; St. Louis, $8.35@13.00. Rye flour steady at $4.75@6.40. Corn meal quiet; yellow Western, $3.40@3.50. Wheat higher; receipts, 6,000 bu; No. 2 Northwestern afloat, $1.66; prime No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.69; inferior to fair No. 3 spring, $1.48@1.53; red Western, $1.90. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn steady; receipts, 13,000 bu; old Western mixed, 66c; do in store, 63½c; new, 65½@66c. Oats quiet and steady; receipts, 11,000 bu; new mixed Western, 49@52c; Ohio, 48c; white Western, 52@55c.

EGGS—Unchanged.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Quiet at 45@55c for crop of '72.

LEATHER—Quiet and firm at 28@31c; Orinoco, 27@28½c.

WOOL—In fair demand and firm; fleece, 69c; pulled, 60@65c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 17½@19½c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining, 9@9¼. Molasses steady; New Orleans, 68@71c. Rice firm at 8@9½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 9c; refined, 21½@22c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 64@64½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; mess, $13.25@13.75; prime mess, $14.00@14.50. Beef dull; mess, $9.00@11.75; extra, $13.00@13.50; hams, $30.00@32.00. Tierce quiet and unchanged. Cut meats quiet; shoulders, 5½c. Middles steady; long clear, 6½c; shoulders, 7¼@7½c; long clear for March, 7 1-16c; short rib, 7c. Lard weaker; Western steam, 8½c; kettle, 8½@8¾c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 11@16c.

CHEESE—Firm; 12@15c.

WHISKEY—Steady; 93c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.30; No. 2, $1.25. Oats steady; No. 2, 27c. Corn in good demand at full prices; No. 2, 35c. Rye firm; No. 1, 69c. Barley firm; No. 2, 85c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Jan. 18.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; extra, $2.00@2.08; No. 1, $1.90; amber, $1.70. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats, 36c.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.85@4.90.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat dull but firm; No. 1 held at $1.74; No. 2, $1.69. Corn dull, but firm, at 45@46c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 1 State, 37c.

REFINED PETROLEUM—In fair demand; standard white, 20@20½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; superfine, $4.50@5.50; extra, $8.25@9.25. Wheat steady; $1.95@2.00 for red; $2.03 for amber. Rye 93@95c. Corn dull; yellow, 60@61c; choice white, 64c. Oats dull; white, 50@53c; mixed, 47½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 14½@19½c; refined, 21½@27c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 95c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand at unchanged prices. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn quiet and firm; mixed Western, 62c. Oats quiet and firm; mixed, 45@47c; white, 48@50c. Rye quiet at 95c@$1.00.

PROVISIONS—Firm; nothing offering; prices nominally unchanged.

WHISKEY—Dull and weak at 93c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Jan. 18.—Wheat quiet and firm. Corn dull at 59½c. Barley unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand at full prices, some sales higher. Wheat strong, but buyers generally holding off; small sales; No. 4 red fall, $1.65; No. 2 red, $1.95 in East Elevator, $2.00 seller February. Corn firm; No. 2, 34c in East Elevator, and 39c in warehouse. Oats in good demand at full prices, some sales higher, No. 2, 32c in East Elevator, 28@30c in St. Louis Elevator, 31@32 in warehouse. Barley higher; No. 2, 75c. Rye no sales.

WHISKEY—Steady, at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $12.00 for last year's standard; $12.50 for this year's. Bulk meats active strong; loose shoulders at Quincy, 4c, buyer January; short ribs, 6c, spot; clear, 6½c; hams, 7½c seller March. Bacon, clear rib, packed, 7¼c; clear, 7½c, generally held ¼c higher. Lard easier; choice steam, 7¾c; kegs, 8¼@8½c.

HOGS—Firm at $3.40@3.85; most sales, $3.50@3.75. Receipts, 3,965.

PACKING—Number of hog slaughtered to date, 464,685.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 18.—FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Active and strong. Mess pork higher, $13.00 for round lots. Bulk meats higher; shoulders, 4½@4¼c; clear rib, 6½@6½c; clear, 6¾@6¾c for round lots loose; ½c more packed. Bacon—Shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7¾c for round lots packed. Lard—Tierce, 8¼c; kegs, 8¾@9½c for choice leaf.

WHISKEY—Firm at 89@90c.

HOGS—Firm at $4.15@4.25; receipts, 600.

PACKING—Total number of hogs packed to date estimated at 308,000 against 309,000 last season.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 18.—Market generally strong. Wheat sales: car lots of No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1.55. Corn sales: 2 cars at 52c on track.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, and unchanged. Other grains steady, and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Active, and generally higher. Pork nominally at $12.75@13.00. Lard opened strong, closed less active; steam, 7½c; kettle jobbing sales at 8c. Bulk meats strong; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6½@6½c; clear, 6¾@6¾c; offerings light. Bacon steady; shoulders wanted at 5½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7¾c. Green meats strong, and higher; shoulders, 3¾c, freely offered; held at 4c; clear rib, 5¾c; held at 5¾@6c; hams, 8½@9½c for medium to light.

HOGS—Firm, at $4.15@4.30; mostly at $4.25@4.30. Receipts, 6,000.

WHISKEY—In good demand, at full prices at 89c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 18.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour and grain and feed markets bare.

PROVISIONS—Bulk shoulders, 5c; sides, 7@7¼c. Lard, 8¾@9¼c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat steady; extra white Michigan, $1.90; No. 1 do, $1.74@1.75; amber Michigan, $1.72¼, cash. Corn steady; high mixed, seller last 11 days of January, 37¼c; low mixed, seller May, 43c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 31@31¼c; Michigan, 32¼c.

CLOVER SEED—$5.10.

DRESSED HOGS—Firm at $4.80.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 800 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 600 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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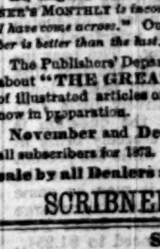

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MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 18.

The week closes upon a little more favorable aspect in local finances than was manifest a day or two ago. The uneasiness among savings depositors, of which there have been a good many indications during the week, have subsided, and the banks begin to feel that there is no further necessity for fortifying themselves with currency, as some did on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Large amounts of currency were ordered from New York on Monday and Tuesday, and arrived here freely during the last three days. The demand for currency to go to the country to pay for hogs and cattle has also fallen off within the last two days, and this, in connection with the receipt of currency from New York, has allowed it to accumulate until the supply is now quite liberal.

The deficiency of transportation facilities to carry off the hogs, cattle, and products to the East, and the consequent inability of shippers to realize on what they have bought, still exercises an important influence to keep money tight in this market, while it appears to be growing easier in New York and other Eastern cities. But as confidence seems to be in a measure restored among the savings depositors, it is to be expected that, in connection with the increasing ease of money in the Eastern markets, it would be easier here next week.

Exchange was firmer to-day, and quotable at 50c per $1,000 discount for sale between banks. It is probable that many of the banks that were ready sellers of exchange yesterday and day before at 75c to $1.50 per $1,000 discount, to get currency, will be disposed to move part of their funds back to New York again early next week.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week ending Jan. 18 were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$3,188,194.68	$287,590.04
Tuesday	3,092,181.90	309,833.40
Wednesday	3,228,920.20	294,754.72
Thursday	3,054,196.69	237,617.78
Friday	3,231,238.16	369,084.04
Saturday	3,085,433.42	236,013.05
Total	$18,880,160.05	$1,714,893.03
Corresponding week last year	$17,427,598.27	$1,638,578.80

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Watson:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	140	145
Third National Bank	...	140
Fifth National Bank	130	135
Commercial National Bank	135	140
German National Bank	125	...
Northwestern National Bank	205	...
Corn Exchange National Bank	112	115
City National Bank	145	...
National Bank of Illinois	108	110
National Bank of Commerce	...	100
German Savings Bank	100	110
Chicago City Railway	155	160
West Division Railway	...	190
North Division Railway	...	98
Pullman Palace Car	...	112
Babcock Extinguisher	...	...
Elgin Watch Company	105	108½
Chicago Gas Light & Coke Company	100	105
Chamber of Commerce	...	100
Traders' Ins. Co.	...	100

Sales.

$3,000—Home National Bank, at 100 and interest.
$6,000—German Savings Bank, at 110.
$5,000—Northwestern National Bank, at 205.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	113¾	114
5-20s of '64	113⅞	114¼
5-20s of '65	115	115¼
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July, ex.int.	113¾	114
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July, ex.int.	115	115¼
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July, ex.int.	114⅞	115
10-40s	111⅛	111¼
U. S. 5s (new issue)	112	112¼
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	...	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	...	99½ & int.
Cook County 7s	...	99½ & int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	...	95
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	...	109⅝-110⅛
Gold Exchange	...	112⅛
Gold and Gold Coupons	112⅝	112⅞
Land Warrants	...	...
160's Not War 1812	173	187
120's Not War 1812	130	143
Agricultural College Land Scrip	...	180

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Gold sold at 112⅞@113¼, and closed at 113⅛@113¼. Loans were 3 to 5 per cent. Clearings, $47,000,000. Specie shipments for the week, $328,155.37.

The bank statement is favorable, and shows a net gain of $809,077 in the legal reserve. The banks now hold $5,499,100 above the 25 per cent required.

Governments were steady.

State bonds quiet.

Money was easy at 6 to 7 per cent.

Stocks opened steady. The market was very dull all day. During the afternoon the market was heavy. Harlem and Pacific Mail were the principal features. The market closed steady.

Sterling, 109¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	116⅛	Coupons, '67	114¼
5-20s of '62	114	Coupons, '68	115⅛
Coupons, '64	114⅛	10-40s	111⅜
Coupons, '65	115¼	Currency 6s	114
Coupons, '65 (new)	114	New 5s	112¼

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93¼	Virginias, old	45
Tennessees, old	78⅛	North Carolinas, old	33
Tennessees, new	78⅛	North Carolinas, new	16
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	101	St. Paul pfd	77
W. U. Tel	82⅞	Wabash	71⅝
Quicksilver	43¼	Wabash pfd	85
Adams Express	95⅛	Fort Wayne	92¼
Wells Fargo	83⅛	Terre Haute	11
American Express	69	Terre Haute pfd	30
United States Ex	76	Chicago & Alton	113¼
Pacific Mail	70⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	114
New York Central	103⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	46⅜
Erie	61⅛	C. C. & C.	90
Erie pfd	74⅜	C. B. & Q.	124
Harlem	119	Lake shore	92⅝
Harlem pfd	120	Indiana Central	38
Michigan Central	107	Illinois Central	120
Pittsburgh	89⅝	Union Pacific stocks	36⅜
Northwestern	80⅛	Union Pacific bonds	....
Northwestern pfd	88	Central Pacific bond	99¼
Rock Island	110⅞	Del. Lack. & Western	91⅜
N. J. Central	102⅞	B. H. & Erie	8¼
St. Paul	52		

REAL ESTATE.

There is not much to be said about actual transactions or new projects in connection with real estate this week, though the volume of transactions is increasing a little, and there appears to be more ready money offered for investment than there was a few weeks ago. Every winter, when money gets scarce, when every body feels poor, and building stops, thus stopping the visible expansion of the city, doubts arise in the minds of many people as to whether the coming spring is to witness the return of speculative activity and the continued rise of prices. This winter has been no exception to the rule in this respect, but, considering the extraordinary stringency of money during the last two months, and the undefined fears of some kind of an impending commercial and financial crisis, it is a little remarkable that confidence in real estate has been sustained so well. This usual season of doubt is now about passed, and the prospect for activity of speculation and building to begin in a couple of months is fair.

It is reported that the St. Paul's Church lot, on the corner of Wabash avenue and Van Buren street, has been sold, though the price has not been made public.

We understand that with the opening of spring some new and important manufacturing enterprises are to be inaugurated on lands just west of Western avenue and south of Twenty-second street. The impetus given to improvements in the southwestern quarter of the city by the fire, and by the inducements offered to manufacturers by Mr. S. J. Walker last year, will eventually result in carrying a large proportion of the manufacturing establishments of Chicago to that quarter.

The two quarters that will attract the most persons in search of property for actual occupation for first-class residences will probably be the vicinity of Central Park on the west, and to the district between Thirty-first and Fiftieth streets, east of State street, on the south. An instance of how rapidly population is moving southward is shown in the contemplated movement of Plymouth Church. After the great fire, this congregation moved its place of worship from the corner of Eldridge court and Wabash avenue to the corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-sixth street, a distance of nearly a mile and a half directly south. But even this location is now found to be too far north to be in the centre of the residence quarter of the congregation, and a further move to a new site, as far south as Twenty-ninth or Thirtieth street, is now contemplated. It is believed that by this time a new church edifice, of the proportions and character to accommodate the members of the society, can be erected. Thirtieth street, somewhere east of Wabash avenue, will be as central a location as could be desired.

SOUTH ENGLEWOOD

is a new suburban place on the Rock Island Railroad, two miles south of the Normal School. A fine passenger depot has been erected there, and contracts have been signed this winter for the erection of over 30 residences there next spring. Since July 1, 1872, 18 sales of acre property, all within a radius of three-fourths of a mile from the depot, have been made, for a consideration aggregating $711,000. Among these are the following:

May 17, 1872, J. C. Wenham to D. H. Pike, 80 acres, $500	$40,000
May 17, 1872, D. H. Pike to Thos. A. & M. Hill, 40 acres, $500	20,000
August, 1872, D. H. Pike to Jas. L. Pattison et al., 35 acres, $1,000	35,000
August, 1872, heirs O. Bushnell to A. & A. D. Bellamy, 36 acres, $1,111	40,000
August, 1872, —— to Joel D. Harvey, 17 acres, $1,294	22,000
August, 1872, C. V. Dyer to Tilford Burnham, 80 acres, $600	48,000
August, 1872, W. O. Cole to E. L. Brainard et al., 70 acres, $750	51,500
Aug. 7, 1872, Chas. A. Spring, Jr., to Matson Hill, 20 acres, $750	15,000
Aug. 7, 1872, McNeil to Kane, 5 acres, $1,000	5,000
October, 1872, C. V. Dyer to J. H. Cole, 47 acres, $1,000	47,000
October, 1872, Cal. Canal and Dock Co. to E. T. Sumwalt, 23 acres, $700	16,100
October, 1872, Cal. Canal and Dock Co. to J. H. Cole, 15 acres, $700	11,200
Total	$350,800

SATURDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record on Saturday, Jan. 18:

CITY PROPERTY.

Buddan st, n of and near Napoleon place, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Dec. 13, 1872; consideration, $1,250.
North Hoyne st, bet Le Moyne and Fowler sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 4; consideration, $1,000.
State st, n e cor of Randolph st, w f, undivided ½ of 24 ft to alley, dated Nov. 21, 1872; consideration, $15,000.
State st, n e cor of Randolph st, w f, undivided ½ of 24 ft to alley, dated Dec. 31, 1872; consideration, $20,000.
McMullen court, bet May and Fisk sts, s f, Lot 24, dated Dec. 28, 1872; consideration, $750.
West Erie st, bet Leavitt and Hoyne sts, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Aug. 1, 1872; consideration, $700.
Dayton st, bet Centre and Clay sts, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Oct. 1, 1872; consideration, $960.
West Taylor st, n w corner of Paulina st, 100 ft, dated Jan. 13; consideration, $8,000.
Artesian av, bet Fulton and Lake sts, w f, Lot 16, dated Jan. 9; consideration, $3,000.
Lot 45, in Block 8, of Laflin's Blocks 6, 8, etc, of e ½ n e ¼ Sec 21, 39, 14, dated Jan. 13; consideration, $1,600.
Bloom st, bet Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth sts, e f, Lot 30, dated May 7, 1872; consideration, $450.
North Rucker st, bet Hubbard and Kinzie sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Sept. 12, 1872; consideration, $1,800.
Emerald av, bet Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Dec. 20, 1872; consideration, $1,160.
Olive st, bet West Taylor and Ashland sts, e f, Lot 18, dated Jan. 16; consideration, $400.
Lot 3, in s ½ of Block 11, of n w ¼ Sec. 5, 39, 14; dated Jan. 16; consideration, $1,000.
Butterfield st, bet Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 2; consideration, $2,000.
West Twelfth st, bet Wood and Paulina sts, n f, Lot 13, dated Oct. 23, 1872; consideration, $1,550.
Cottage Grove av, bet Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth sts, e f, 52 ft to alley, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $7,000.
Thirtieth st, w of and near Buddan st, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 16; consideration, $700.
Burnside st, n of and near Twenty-ninth st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 16; consideration, $1,700.
Garibaldi st, n of and near Thirtieth st, w f, 25 ft to alley; dated Jan. 15; consideration, $510.
Same as the above, dated Jan. 15; consideration, $510.
Flournoy st, 150 ft w of California st, s f, 50x124½ ft, dated Jan. 9; consideration, $1,200.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 13 and 14, in Block 23, Ravenswood, dated May 15, 1872; consideration, $1,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Forty-eighth st, 197¼ ft w of Morgan st, s f, 24x125 3-10 feet, dated July 27, 1872; consideration, $500.
Lots 65 and 66, in Block 1, of Prout & Colman's re-subdivision in s e ¼ of Sec 4, 38, 14, dated May 14, 1872; consideration, $2,500.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, Jan. 18: City property—number of sales, 112; consideration, $460,992. North of city limits—number of sales, 5; consideration, $13,650. South of city limits—number of sales, 26; consideration, $78,758. West of city limits—number of sales, 2; consideration, $15,150. Total sales, 145. Total consideration, $568,550.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 18.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	4,223	4,349	4,172	2,449
Wheat, bu	17,030	10,400	11,874	1,028
Corn, bu	82,200	70,275	6,783	32,364
Oats, bu	45,920	10,010	25,489	14,638
Rye, bu	2,877	1,400	...	400
Barley, bu	9,396	5,085	19,271	1,849
Grass Seed, lbs	21,416	109,705	15,088	80,025
Flax Seed, lbs	...	20,000	...	...
Broom Corn, lbs	7,340	48,910	39,530	550
Cured Meats, lbs	117,720	299,230	1094,270	2249,717
Beef, brls	14	135	...	135
Pork, brls	...	658	996	95
Lard, lbs	43,830	571,300	684,750	1028,615
Tallow, lbs	42,680	52,019	82,090	...
Butter, lbs	40,888	41,389	19,300	14,500
Dressed Hogs, No	2,779	4,471	1,054	1,670
Live Hogs, No	17,730	13,199	2,497	4,433
Cattle, No	1,757	1,783	846	1,077
Sheep, No	3,368	3,665	1,158	1,054
Hides, lbs	91,280	188,955	130,340	49,490
Highwines, brls	150	288	155	427
Wool, lbs	15,430	41,380	13,000	65,000
Potatoes, bu	1,366	3,393	27	...
Lumber, m ft	268	780	300	365
Shingles, m	...	240	200	15
Lath, m	...	37	20	21
Salt, brls	540	70	285	2,269

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 5,449 bu wheat; 7,583 bu corn; 656 bu oats; 1,196 bu rye; 5,455 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the week: 32,309 bu wheat; 32,863 bu corn; 9,269 bu oats; 5,476 bu rye; 39,302 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 59 cars wheat; 272 cars corn; 33 cars oats; 14 cars rye; 19 cars barley. Total, 397 cars, or 162,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	Jan. 18, 1873.	Jan. 11, 1873.	Jan. 20, 1872.
Flour, brls	27,130	24,348	23,689
Wheat, bu	166,160	195,720	94,475
Corn, bu	520,202	398,640	563,983
Oats, bu	207,725	161,263	137,012
Rye, bu	19,880	18,891	11,623
Barley, bu	63,855	65,045	62,523
Dressed hogs, No	13,948	9,808	24,799
Live hogs, No	155,639	124,110	94,228
Cattle, No	16,290	8,791	10,243
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	28,402	38,325	18,522
Wheat, bu	48,568	37,247	6,267
Corn, bu	20,505	11,333	188,379
Oats, bu	111,793	75,322	76,684
Rye, bu	3,100	2,530	8,685
Barley, bu	65,856	51,502	10,713
Dressed hogs, No	8,141	7,515	11,532
Live hogs, No	28,030	14,501	20,577
Cattle, No	7,942	4,494	7,200

There is considerable talk on 'Change in relation to the forthcoming appointment of a Chief Inspector of Grain. Opinions are numerous as to the best man for the office, but there is one view in which the great mass of members agree entirely; and that is, that the appointee should be a man who knows his business. One great duty of the Chief Inspector is to see that his subordinates inspect grain according to samples furnished, and to see that the inspection of the different houses is uniform. If a man who cannot tell No. 1 Spring from No. 2 Spring should be placed in that position, through political favor, or because he has nothing else to do, or for any other reason, he would prove to be a nuisance at the best; and at the worst he would be an incubus on the grain trade of the Northwest, which would work untold mischief.

The office would be much better left vacant, if it cannot be filled by a man who has a moderate knowledge of the grain business—not necessarily in its aspect of buying and selling, but with regard to quality. If he have not this knowledge, it would be nonsense to expect him to intelligently supervise the conduct of those employed under him. It is to be fervently hoped that the matter of efficiency will have something to do with the appointment; and if a good man be put in the place, the great majority of the grain-raising and grain-handling community will be satisfied, without caring from what part of the State he may hail, or to what political party he may have belonged.

The following shows the imports into Glasgow, Scotland, during the past year, and the stocks at the close:

	1872.	1871.
Flour from America, brl	200,332	306,166
Flour, from all sources, brls	204,795	309,711
Flour, from all sources, sacks	326,817	251,512
Stocks, flour, brls	55,035	71,762
Stocks, flour, sacks	54,553	43,419
Wheat, American, qrs	322,430	437,062
Wheat, all sources, qrs	775,006	698,027
Stocks, wheat, bolls	629,434	519,370
Corn, American, qrs	452,287	362,110
Corn, all sources, qrs	457,646	390,853
Stocks, corn, bolls	310,233	185,257

The boll is half a quarter, or 4 bushels of 50 lbs.

At the close of the year there were 470 cargoes afloat, against 445 a year previously. The stock of wheat is greater than ever before in Glasgow, and storage room is scarce.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were only moderately active to-day, and there was more weakness than for two or three days past, both in provisions and breadstuffs, though some of the grain markets were higher. Receipts were light, and will probably be light for some time yet, as reports received this morning from different points to the northwest of us indicated that it is again intensely cold, the temperature being so low in some places as to freeze the mercury in the thermometer. This threatens another blockade, and another "atmospheric wave" that will again set Chicago in a shiver.

The grocery market was very quiet save for coffees, which were again much excited, and higher. The loss of 20,000 bags by the burning of the steamer Erie has enabled the parties who are manipulating the "coffee corner" in New York to establish an advance of ⅝@1c, and prices here have taken a further upward turn to the extent of ½c. During yesterday and to-day there was a brisk speculative demand, and numerous large transfers were reported. Sugars continue dull and weak, while syrups, candles, rice, spices, and most other goods in the list rule steady. The dry goods trade was quoted dull at former prices. Mail orders seem to be coming in a little more freely, but the volume of sales is small even for this season of the year, when only a moderate demand is looked for. In the meantime prices for most goods remain firm, whatever of weakness the market may exhibit being confined to unseasonable fabrics. There was nothing new to note in connection with the butter market. Only a moderate amount of trading was done either on local or shipping account, and the market was easy for all grades below choice. Bagging remains dull, with little or no change in values. Grain bags were scarcely inquired for, but were being held with decided firmness, in sympathy with the raw material. Cheese was again quoted dull and easy. In a small way tolerably full prices were realized, but anything like fair orders were freely filled at a concession of ¼@½c. Coal was firm at unchanged prices. Nothing new was noted in the fish and dried fruits markets. Hay was moving more freely, and was a trifle firmer. Hides were in good demand at about former rates. Grubby hides are now beginning to come forward pretty freely, which tends to depreciate values, but if the demand continues as active as present, no material decline is likely to follow. Oils were in fair request, at yesterday's prices.

Trade at the lumber yards continues light, although dealers report a better inquiry on local account, chiefly for common building material. Metals, nails, iron, brick, lime, &c., were quiet and steady. Wool was quiet and unchanged; a fair amount has been sent forward the past week in answer to orders, but the market is comparatively quiet. The receipts are light, and there is only a limited supply on hand. Hops were quiet and firm. The better qualities of broom corn continue to meet with a fair inquiry, and are quite firm, owing to scarcity; common grades are dull. There was a moderate inquiry for seeds to-day, and they were quite firm; the offerings were rather light. Potatoes sell from store at 75@90c, and car lots at 65@68c. Poultry was in fair request, especially chickens, which were quite firm, the quantity on the market being rather limited. Game was in moderate demand, at former prices. Green fruits were quiet and steady. Packers' descriptions of cooperage were in liberal supply, and prices were weak and irregular. Pork barrels sold at $1.15@1.20, and tierces at $1.65@1.75.

Highwines were dull at the inside quotation of Friday. Sales were made of 200 brls, on direct order, at 88c per gallon; and the market closed with free sellers at 88c, though not much was offered.

Dressed hogs were active and irregular. Light weights were scarce, and firm at Friday's quotations, at $4.60 per 100 lbs; while heavy lots declined 5@10c, selling at $4.40@4.50, chiefly at $4.45, and closed at $4.40@4.45. Shippers took hold quite freely at the decline, and the greater portion of the increased receipts were cleared off. Sales were reported of 91 head at $4.60; 374 at $4.50; 1,117 at $4.45; 218 at $4.40; 28 at $4.35; 116, dividing on 200 lbs, at $4.50@4.60; 184 do at $4.45@4.60; 90 do at $4.40@4.60; 250 do at $4.45@4.55. Total, 2,468 head.

Provisions were more active, and averaged a shade easier. Mess pork was dull at 5@10c decline, and lard quiet at 5c per 100 lbs off yesterday's quotations. Meats were rather active, and all were steady except green hams, which were again stronger. The fact that hogs were dull at the Stock Yards, while the record of the season's packing, thus far, exceeds that of last season, made holders rather more willing to sell, all round. There was very little demand for pork and lard, hence they were easier; while the orders for meats were readily filled at current quotations. Some operators profess to expect heavy receipts for the remainder of the month, and think that there will be no difficulty in beating our record of packing for last season; we may touch a million and a quarter, but are not likely to exceed that figure. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller January, $11.80; do seller February, $11.95@12.00; do seller March, $12.20@12.25; do seller April, $12.40@12.45; prime mess, $10.75@11.00; extra prime, $9.00. Lard, cash, or seller January, $7.25@7.30; do seller February, $7.35@7.40; do seller March, $7.55@7.60; do seller April, $7.65@7.70. Green hams at 8¼c for 15-lb averages, and 7⅝c for 16-lb averages. Sweet pickled hams 1c above the price of green. Green shoulders, 3⅝c; do rough sides, 5⅛@5¼c; do short ribs, 5⅜@5½c; do short clear, 5⅝@5¾c; dry salted meats quotable at 3¾@4c for shoulders; 5⅝@5¾c for short ribs, and 6⅛c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller January, quoted at 4⅛c. English meats for delivery in January, 5⅝@5¾c for Cumberlands; 6⅛c for short ribs or long clear; 6⅜@6½c for short clear; 8¼@9c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 5½c for shoulders, 7⅝c for clear ribs, 7⅞c for short clear, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@28.00. City tallow, 7½@7⅝c; grease quotable at 5¼@6½c. Sales were reported of 100 brls mess pork at $11.85; 100 brls do, seller March, at $12.25; 2,000 brls do, seller April, at $12.45; 250 brls do at $12.40; 150 tcs lard at $7.35; 600 tcs do, seller March, at $7.60; 100,000 lbs shoulders at 3⅝c; 300 boxes do, seller February, at 4½c; 120,000 lbs green shoulders at $3.60; 60,000 lbs green rough sides at 5¼c; 500,000 lbs short ribs at 5⅝c; 80,000 lbs do at 5⅝c; 100 boxes do at 6⅛c; 40,000 lbs green do at 5⅝c; 750 boxes long and short clear, seller February, at 6⅛c.

The following were the receipts and shipments of provisions at this point during the past week:

	Receipts.	Shipments
Beef, brls	92	228
Pork, brls	339	4,025
Lard, lbs	702,160	4,464,158
Meats, lbs	1,046,710	12,294,722

The following shows the progress of hog-packing to date at the principal points:

	To date, 1873.	To date, 1872.	Total last season.
Chicago	913,915	899,867	1,229,208
Cincinnati	480,000	610,000	656,841
St. Louis	450,000	320,000	419,032
Louisville	300,000	309,512	309,512
Milwaukee	168,758	209,500	313,118
Indianapolis	143,470	135,000	172,100
Peoria	60,000	90,000	96,225
Total	2,516,143	2,573,879	3,196,036

Flour was quite active, and stronger, a general advance of 10@15c per brl being noted. Several large shipping orders were received, and most, if not all, were filled, though our stocks are very light, and some brands are decidedly scarce. The aggregate of sales was larger than on any day for several months past. Buckwheat flour was quoted easier, and bran steady. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $9.75; 100 brls do (Wis.) at $7.00; 140 brls on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (Conqueror) at $8.00; 2,100 brls (Oriental) at $7.00; 100 brls do (Ottawa) at $7.00; 100 brls do at $6.65; 100 brls do (Le Sueur) at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls at $6.45; 100 brls do at $6.12½; 200 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.50; 1,800 brls do on private terms; 300 brls superfines at $4.50; 300 brls do at $4.00; 200 brls do at $3.50; 100 brls rye (Rock River) at $4.60; 100 brls do on private terms; 60 brls buckwheat at $7.00. Total, 6,300 brls. Also 10 tons mill feed at $13.50; 10 tons bran at $11.00, both on track.

Wheat was active and higher. The market was strong before 'Change, advancing 1c to a point ⅜c higher than the outside quotations of Friday; but turned about 11 o'clock, and ruled rather weak during the regular session, the advance being lost when it was found that New York did not respond as had been anticipated, though that market was quoted strong. The demand was principally speculative, and was stimulated by the European news of extensive flooding, which it is said has interfered to a large extent with winter seeding. The bear interest make their strong point on the fact that our wheat receipts must be large before long, as we have received comparatively little yet; this is undoubtedly true, but the question is "when?" The railroads can scarcely bring in more produce than they do while the present weather continues, and hogs seem to take the precedence of grain, so that it may be some weeks yet before our wheat receipts show a large increase. They were light to-day. Seller February opened at $1.24⅛, advanced to $1.25⅜, declined to $1.24⅛, and closed firmer at $1.25. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.23⅛@1.24⅛, closing at $1.23⅞. Seller March sold at $1.26⅜@1.27⅛, closing at $1.27⅛. No. 1 spring was quiet at $1.29; No. 3 do at $1.10½@1.11; and rejected do was dull at 97c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.29; 9,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.24⅛; 36,800 bu do at $1.24; 18,200 bu do at $1.23⅞; 33,400 bu do at $1.23¾; 12,800 bu do at $1.23⅝; 5,000 bu do at $1.23½; 4,800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.11; 8,800 bu do at $1.10¾; 6,400 bu do at $1.10½; 1,200 bu rejected spring at 97c. Total, 136,600 bu.

Corn was moderately active, though dull during a great part of the regular session, and declined ⅛c further—as it has done each day of the past week, save one. New York was quoted quiet early, and weak later, which brought out free sellers, especially as our receipts were comparatively liberal. Seller February opened at 30⅝c, and declined to 30½c at the close. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at 30⅛@30⅜c; seller March at 31⅛@31⅜c; seller April at 32c; seller May at 36@36⅛c, and seller June at 37@37⅛c, all closing dull at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 26,000 bu No. 2 at 30⅛c; 68,600 bu do at 30⅛c; 7,200 bu rejected at 27½c; 800 bu ear at 34c, to arrive. Total, 102,600 bu.

Oats were very quiet, and a shade easier, though reported scarce and firm in New York. There was very little demand, and not much offering. Seller the month sold at 24¼@24⅜c, and seller February at 25⅛c. Other options were nominal at 26@26⅛c seller March; 26⅜@27c seller April, and 29⅛@29⅜c seller May. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu No. 2 at 25⅛c; 5,400 bu do at 25⅜c; 4,200 bu do at 25⅛c; 1,200 bu rejected at 21⅛c. Total, 12,600 bu.

Rye was quiet and firm at the outside quotation of yesterday. Sales were limited to 3,200 bu No. 2 at 68c; understood to be strictly fresh receipts. Regular No. 2 was quoted at 67½c and rejected at 64@64½c.

Barley was active, and again excited, especially on No. 2, which advanced another 4c per bu from 76c to 80c, closing at 79c in regular houses. Seller February sold at 78@80½c, and seller March at 80@82c, both closing at the outside. No. 3 advanced, in sympathy, to 68c, closing at 67c. It is stated that our barley is in good demand East, while there is not enough of it here for our home use this winter. Hence an urgent demand for it, both here and in Milwaukee, and prophesies are made that it will advance to $1.00 per bu. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 85c; 2,400 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 79½c; 2,400 bu do at 79c; 2,000 bu do at 78c; 800 bu do at 77½c; 3,600 bu do at 77c; 800 bu do at 76½c; 5,000 bu do at 76c; 2,400 bu No. 3 at 68c; 1,600 bu do at 67½c; 3,600 bu do at 67c; 800 bu do at 66c; 800 bu do at 85c; 1,600 bu do at 64c; 1,600 bu rejected at 57c; 800 bu do at 56c; 400 bu do at 55c; 400 bu do at 54c; 400 bu by sample at $1.05; 400 bu do at $1.00; 800 bu do at 95c; 1,200 bu do at 90c; 400 bu do at 87c; 400 bu do at 85c; 400 bu do at 81c; 1,600 bu do at 80c; 800 bu do at 76c; 400 bu do at 75c; 400 bu at 72c; 400 bu at 60c; 400 bu do at 55c, all on track. Total, 40,400 bu.

WOOL.

The New York *Daily Bulletin* gives the following comparative summary of the total supply of wool in the United States during the years mentioned:

	1870. lbs.	1871. lbs.	1872. lbs.
Am. wool clip	163,000,000	146,000,000	160,000,000
Imported wools	28,559,298	78,249,089	98,306,581
Total supply	191,559,298	224,249,089	258,306,581

The stock of wool in the principal markets on the 1st of January, 1873, and at the corresponding period last year were:

	New York. lbs.	Boston. lbs.	Phila. lbs.
Domestic	7,175,000	3,603,000	5,043,000
Foreign	7,811,500	9,210,300	1,610,000
Totals	14,986,500	12,813,200	2,610,000
" Jan. 1, '72	11,171,750	9,508,980	2,993,000

The statistics of the wool clip in the United States from 1867 to 1872, inclusive, and of the imports during that period, show that the enormous tariff duties have equally failed to stimulate home production or to check foreign importation. The following is a comparative statement:

	American wool clip, lbs.	Total imports in United St's, lbs.
1867	160,000,000	30,875,309
1868	177,000,000	23,106,752
1869	162,250,000	42,710,812
1870	163,000,000	28,559,298
1871	146,000,000	78,249,089
1872	160,000,000	98,306,581

From this table it will be seen that the domestic yield has remained stationary for the last six years, while the foreign imports have more than trebled during that period, thus demonstrating the utter fallacy of the Protectionist theory so far at least as wool is concerned.

The distribution of the wool supply, according to Mr. James Lynch's compilations, from the United States census of 1870, was as follows:

Consumed in—	lbs.
Woollen goods—Domestic	154,767,005
Woollen goods—Foreign	17,311,824
Woollen goods—Shoddy	19,372,062
Hosiery goods—Domestic	5,804,655
Hosiery goods—Foreign	292,300
Worsted goods—Domestic	13,317,319
Worsted goods—Foreign	3,836,982
Carpets	25,139,999

THE SUGAR TRADE OF BOSTON.

An exchange says:

The receipts of sugar in Boston during the year 1872: 84,262 hogsheads, weighing 113,400,000 pounds; 503,312 bags, weighing 40,240,000 pounds; 68,126 baskets, weighing 34,000,000 pounds; 29,092 boxes, weighing 13,000,000 pounds; total, 684,792 packages, weighing 200,640,000 pounds, or 100,000 tons. In 1863: 107,000 packages; in nine years, six-fold increase.

The enormous receipts at once place Boston as the second sugar market in this country, and one of the largest in the world. Philadelphia, a city of 700,000 people, imported last year 90,000,000 pounds, or less than one-half the amount of Boston, although that port received more than double the molasses of Boston. Baltimore is an immense sugar market, in 1871 receiving 115,000 hogsheads against Boston's 84,000. Boston this year has gained, and Baltimore lost in all her general commerce as well as her sugar trade immensely. The failures of great commercial houses is the principal cause of this withdrawal and decline in commerce. Our receipts within a year or two past have increased enormously, but the packages have been mainly bags and baskets from Manila and Java, also St. Domingo. Our Cuban receipts have about held their own, viz.: about three hundred cargoes per annum. Our Demerara, Porto Rico, and Martinique trade has increased wonderfully. In our estimate above we have called the hogsheads 1,350 pounds each, bags 89 pounds, baskets 500 pounds, boxes 400 pounds. We receive many hogsheads that will weigh over 2,000 pounds. The buyers from the United States take the place of the European purchasers, as it is said that the production of the best rock sugar has reached one million tons annually. The whole production of Cuba is but little more than half of this quantity. Such is the enormous increase in this country of the consumption of sugars that th prices will be well maintained.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active and firmer. No. 2 spring was nominal at $1.23⅜@1.23⅛ seller the month, and sold at $1.25⅛@1.25¼ seller February, the latter closing at the inside. Corn and other grains were quiet and unchanged. Provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 18.

ALCOHOL—Was in moderate request and 1c lower on account of a decline in highwines; 94 per cent is quotable at $1.76@1.82.

BROOM CORN—The market for the better grades is firm, owing to scarcity and a fair demand. Inferior corn is in large supply, and moves slowly. Prices are unchanged, as follows: No. 1 hurl, 6½@7c ⅌ lb; No. 1 stalk braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUTTER—The butter market was without new feature. There was a fair inquiry for choice roll and choice packed, to supply the wants of local consumers, but aside from this only a limited movement was witnessed, and the prevalent feeling was one of weakness. Stocks of low and medium grades are accumulating, but of choice descriptions there is no surplus. We quote: Good to choice roll, 17@21c; strictly choice dairy packed, 23@25c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 8@17c.

BAGGING—In this branch of trade there was little doing. There was some demand for burlaps and gunnies, but other goods in the list were scarcely inquired for and quotations are simply nominal. We quote: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewistown, 34c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 29c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BEANS—Choice and medium grades are in very fair request. The receipts are moderate and there are very few really hand picked navies offering. We again quote: Navies at $2.50@2.75; fair to prime, $2.00@2.40; common to medium, $1.25@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The amount of trading under this head continues light, and dealers do not look for a very active market until spring. Brick, lime, cement, etc., are selling in a small way. We quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casing, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00, per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.25; lime (brls) $1.25@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@60.00; building brick (common), $10.50@15.00; country brick, $10.50@11.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $33.00, del.; Racine, $30.00, del.; Hilsdale, $25.00, del.; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made by dealers.

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$5.75	$8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
20x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52	...	28.00
32x54 to 34x56	...	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	...	38.00
36x60 to 40x60	...	40.00

CANNED GOODS—Are meeting with only a moderate demand, but dealers look for an early revival of trade, and the general market is firmer. No changes were made in quotations, which are as follows:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$1.85@ 2.05
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@ 3.20
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.60@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@ 2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@ 3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@ 2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.80@ 3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.75
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@ 2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.35@ 2.50
Lobster, 2 lb	3.25@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.25@ 2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.30@ 1.50

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.00@11.00
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	5.75@ 6.25
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.00@ 9.00
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.00@ 5.50
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.00@ 8.00
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.50@ 5.00
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey) qts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey) pts	3.00@ 3.50

CHEESE—The cheese market continues dull. A few orders were received from interior dealers, but they were mostly small, and the aggregate of sales made only a poor showing. In values there was no quotable change. In a small way, the quoted prices were being obtained, but fair orders could be filled at something of a concession. We repeat our list: New York factory, 13@14c; Ohio factory, 11@12½c; Western factory, 11@12½c.

COAL—Remains firm and unchanged. Trade was firm at the annexed range of prices: Lehigh lump, $13.00; Lehigh prepared, $13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $10.50; Blossburg, $10.00@10.50; Cherry Mine, $10.00; Hocking Valley, $10.00@10.50; Cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.50@10.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—There is a large supply of packer's goods on the market, and prices are weak and in the buyer's favor. Other descriptions are quiet and steady. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.15@1.25; lard tierces, $1.65@1.75; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves, $18.00@20.00; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@25.00 per m; bucked staves, $27.00@31.00; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour headings, 7@8c ⅌ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 ⅌ m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 ⅌ m. Sales include 500 lard tierces at $1.75; 83 do at $1.70; 3cars at $1.65; 1,000 pork barrels at $1.20; 570 do at $1.15.

EGGS—Were in fair demand among local dealers. Prices range about the same. Occasionally small lots of guaranteed fresh are sold at 30c. Fresh are quotable at 28@29c; pickled at 20@24c. Sales include 120 pkgs strictly fresh at 28@30c; 800 doz at 28c; 8 brls at 27c; 1,500 doz pickled at 22@24c.

FEATHERS—Continue to meet with a fair inquiry on both local and interior account. The receipts are rather moderate, and prime live geese sell readily at 66@68c. We again quote: Prime live geese at 66@68c from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers quotable at 25@55c.

FISH—Business is gradually "picking up," and the feeling evinced is one of firmness. If we except codfish, which are scarce, the market is now well stocked, and dealers are looking forward to an active and prosperous season. Following are the prices current: No. 1 whitefish, $5.50@5.75; No. 2 do, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11 00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; box Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Nothing new was developed in the market for dried fruits. Dealers still report trade slack, and there seems to be a weak feeling all around. For most articles in the list the quoted prices are being shaded: Dates, 8@9c; figs, new, 15@16c; figs, box, 17@18c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.50@2.60; blackberries, new, 10½@12c; raspberries, 43@45c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 21@24c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do mixed, 5½@6c; Zante currants, 1872, 8½@9c; do 1871, 7@7½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@5½c; do Western 5½@6c; Michigan, 6½@7½c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; English walnuts, 15@16c; Naples walnuts, 20@21c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 10@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@8c.

GAME—Quail were in moderate request at $1.00@1.15; prairie chickens and partridges were steady at $2.75@3.12½; rabbits were a trifle firmer, the surplus stock being worked off. Venison, antelope, and buffalo were in liberal supply and rather slow. We quote: Venison at 14@16c for hams; 7@8c for carcass; antelope, 16@18c; buffalo, 4@6c. Sales include 25 doz choice prairie chickens at $3.12½; 60 doz do at $3.00; 10 doz at $2.75; 60 doz quail at $1.10@1.15; 20 doz do at $1.00; 30 doz rabbits at 75c; 10 venison saddles at 14c.

GREEN FRUITS—Are in the average demand. The supply of apples is liberal, and they sell from store in a small way at $2.75@4.00 per brl. We again quote: Apples at $2.75@4.00 per brl from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@12.00 per brl; wild do at $7.00@8.00; California pears at $4.00@4.50; lemons at $6.00@7.50 per box; Messina do, $8.00; Valencia do oranges, $10.00@12.00 per case; Louisiana do, $12.00 per brl; Malaga grapes, $7.00@8.00 per keg.

GROCERIES—The excitement in coffees continues, and a further sharp advance was to-day established. There was an active speculative movement, and large invoices purchased yesterday were to-day resold at a ½@¾c advance. In New York an advance of 1c is reported, and the tendency here is still upward. Sugars remain dull and easy, but other goods in the list are steady and uniform. Trade continues slack, though dealers generally report some improvement during the past few days. We revise our quotations as follows:

BI-CARB SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30@31c; O. G. Java, 26@27c; Java, No. 2, 24½@25c; fancy Rio, 23½@24½c; choice do, 23½@23⅞c; prime Rio, 23@23½c; good do, 22@22¾c; common do, 20½@21c; Singapore, 23½@23⅝c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24¼@24¾c; do, prime, 23½@23⅞c; Maricaibo, 23@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 15½@16½c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8½c; Rangoon, 7¾@8c; Carolina, 8½@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14¼@14½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 13½@13¾c; A, standard, 12½@12⅝c; do No. 2, 12¼@12⅜c; B, 12½@12⅝c; extra C, 11½@12c; C, No. 2, 11½@11⅝c; yellow C, 11¼@11½c; choice brown, 11@11¼c; prime do, 10¾@11c; fair do, 10½@10⅝c; choice molasses sugar, 10¾@11c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 11@11¼c; do prime, 10½@11c; do fair, 9½@10½c; do common, 9@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 78@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 63@65c; Porto Rica molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.25; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¾@6¾c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—Prices were unchanged. The demand was reported fair, both on local and shipping account, and former rates were fully sustained. Wholesale dealers are paying the following,—cars to contain 18,000 lbs or over: ON TRACK,—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $15.50@16.50; prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The market was without quotable change. The increasing receipts of grubby hides have a weakening tendency, but stocks are not accumulating, and dealers do not anticipate any material depreciation in values. Following are the prices current: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11c; do light, 12c; part cured, 9½@10c; green frozen, 9½c; green calf, 17@17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HONEY—The offerings were light, but ample for present requirements. We continue to quote: Choice white comb at 28@32c; medium grades at 20@25c; inferior and strained honey at 12½@18c.

HOPS—The market was quiet and unchanged. Brewers continue to buy "from hand to mouth," excepting a few who are supplied a month or so ahead. The receipts are light, and the market firmer. We quote: Prime to choice Western at 42@50c; fair to good, 35@40c; common to medium, 25@30c; Eastern, 42@52c; English, 45@50c; Belgian, 45@50c.

IRON AND STEEL—A moderate demand exists. Prices are without essential change, as follows:

Flat iron	4	8-10@ 5		rates
Heavy bands	5	6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Light bands	5	@ 6	2-10	rates
Hoops	5	5-10@ 6	5-10	rates
Rounds and square	5	@ 5	8-10	rates
Shafting iron	5	6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Ovals	5	6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Half oval and half rounds	5	6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6	5-10@ 7		rates
Sheet iron, No. 24	6¾	@ 7¼		rates
Plate iron	7	@ 7½		rates
Russia iron		20c		⅌ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c		⅌ lb
Norway nail rods	9	@10c		⅌ lb
German plow steel	11½	@12c		⅌ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c		⅌ lb
American tool steel	17	@18c		⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20		rates
English tool steel	21	@22		rates
English spring steel	11½	@12½c		⅌ lb

LEATHER—Continues inactive at former quotations. We repeat our list:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	80@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 38
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@ 35
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.00
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—A moderate demand for lumber on local account prevails. Prices are steady at the quotations following:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@17.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@15.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75@4.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00
A or Star	3.50@4.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	15.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—There was no special change. Business is still very quiet, and prices, although quite strong, are without change. We quote: TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50. PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c. SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c. SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates. COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs 47c; tinned copper, 43c. WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—The demand is restricted to small lots, mostly on local account. Rates are steady as follows: 10d, per keg, $5.62½ rates; 8d, do, $5.87½; 6d, do, $6.12½; 4d do, $6.37½; 3d do, $7.12½; 3d do, fine, $8.37½; 2d do, $8.87½; clinch, $7.87½.

NAVAL STORES—Were quiet, and unchanged. We nominally quote:

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	$ 18 @ 19
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	20 @ 23
Marline, ⅌ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ⅌ bale	5.00 @6.25
Pitch, ⅌ brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, ⅌ brl	6.00 @7.00

OILS—Turpentine was again firm and a shade higher, being held at 74c. Carbon was weak, but without quotable decline. Lard, linseed, whale, and other descriptions ruled steady and unchanged. We quote: Carbon, 24c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 88c; do boiled, 93c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 74c; naphtha, 63° gravity, 25c; naphtha, common, 20c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Only a small number of orders were placed, and the market must again be quoted dull and easy, as follows:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.00@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palace car colors	9.50@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	14.50@15.00
Pittsburg orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
Scarlet Vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

POULTRY—There was no difficulty in disposing of good chickens, and being in limited supply, they commanded higher prices. Turkeys, geese, and ducks were in moderate supply and fair request. Sales include 650 lbs turkeys at 12½c; 2,350 lbs do at 12c; 450 lbs at 10@11c; 4 doz extra large chickens, $4.50; 20 doz choice at $4.00; 26 doz do at $3.90@4.00; 25 doz at $3.50; 30 doz fair do at $3.00@3.25; 16 doz at $2.50; 5 doz at $1.50; 10 doz geese at $9.00@10.00; 4 doz do at $8.00@8.50; 4 doz poor at $6.00.

POTATOES—Were in moderate demand and steady. Store lots are salable at 75@85c; and Michigan at 90c; car lots are quotable at 65@70c. Sales include 60 bu choice Michigan at 90c; 220 bu choice sound peachblows at 80@85c; 50 bu at 75c; all in small lots from store; 1 car at 68c delivered.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—The demand continues light. We quote:

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	1x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.25
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-8	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3⅜ by 3x9⅞	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of 15@25 per cent is made from the above list.

SALT—Was in tolerably fair request, and firm. Stocks are very light. We again quote: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; do, with bags $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SEEDS—Were less active than on Friday. The market remains firm, and there were several buyers in attendance, but the offerings were rather light. Timothy is firm at $3.20@3.40 for fair to prime, and clover at $5.20@5.25 for prime, and $5.65 for mammoth; Hungarian quotable firm at 90c@$1.00; millet at 75c. Sales were reported of 50 bags choice timothy at $3.35; 28 bags do at $3.30; 53 bags good at $3.25; 69 bags fair at $3.20; 48 bags prime clover at $5.25; 6 bags at $5.20; 5 bags mammoth at $5.65.

TEAS—Are meeting with a steady fair inquiry and the market remains firm. We quote: Hyson, 50@55c; good, common to fair, 65@75c; choice extra, 95c@$1.15; superfine to fine old hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—In this market no new features were noted. A fair inquiry exists at the prices given below:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Remains firm at the quotations: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $15.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—The market was quiet and values remain without alteration. We continue to quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	60@65c
Tub, washed, fair to do	55@60c
Common dingy	50@52c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	56@58c
Fleece, washed, X, light	56@58c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@55c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	45@55c
Fleece, washed, medium light	55@56c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@55c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	35@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	33@38c
Super, pulled	48@50c
Extra, pulled	48@50c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Jan. 18.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 18.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,726	31,547	1,679
Tuesday	4,497	40,471	1,092
Wednesday	1,938	25,947	1,141
Thursday	2,350	17,343	1,396
Friday	1,757	17,730	3,368
Saturday	800	20,000	1,000
Total	15,068	153,038	9,676
Last week	10,414	132,856	6,219
Week before last	8,601	79,469	4,450
Since Jan. 1	34,061	361,252	20,214
Same time last year	27,043	267,127	27,643

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,501	6,249	735
Tuesday	1,125	4,154	775
Wednesday	1,319	2,854	....
Thursday	838	4,602	368
Friday	846	2,497	1,158
Saturday	....	....	....
Total	5,679	20,356	3,036
Last week	6,153	18,709	3,844

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire, ⅌ 100 lbs	37½c
To Dunkirk, ⅌ 100 lbs	35c
To Cleveland	25c
To Toledo and Detroit	20c

MINIMUM WEIGHTS.

Cattle, ⅌ car	20,000 lbs
Horses, ⅌ car	20,000 lbs
Hogs, double-deck car, ⅌ car	22,000 lbs
Hogs, single-deck car, ⅌ car	14,000 lbs
Sheep, double-deck car, ⅌ car	18,000 lbs
Single-deck car, ⅌ car	14,000 lbs

CATTLE—There was a lack of animation in the cattle trade throughout the past week, and the slight advance recently established has been lost. Increased receipts in the East resulted in a sharp reaction there, New York, Albany, and Buffalo declining ½@⅝c, and the market here sympathised to the extent of ¼@⅜c on all grades of shipping stock. Shippers have been so hampered by the absence of adequate transportation facilities that their purchases have reached only about 6,500 head, while, could they have obtained cars, shipments would probably have amounted to some 10,000 or 11,000. A number of droves purchased on Tuesday and Wednesday are still in the yards awaiting shipment. In addition to the shipments on foot, about 1,000 carcasses are being forwarded from this point weekly. The demand from local butchers continues good, and feeders are also buying liberally, but the arrivals of common grades were in excess of the wants of these two classes of buyers, and prices have been weak and variable. New milch cows are in fair request, and in ample supply at $20.00@45.00 per head, according to quality. Calves sell anywhere from $3.50 for coarse thin grades, to $5.75@6.00 for choice. The arrivals of Texas cattle continues moderate, but quite equal to the wants of the trade, and sales drag at $2.50@3.50 for Northern summered, and at $3.75@4.50 for good to choice corn-fed.

To-day there was very little inquiry from any source, and the feeling was much depressed. Owing to the uncertainty of getting the stock forward, shippers could not be induced to operate at any price, and, so far as the better grades of stock were concerned, the market was simply nominal. Butchers and feeders took a few droves each, at about yesterday's prices. The market closed weak.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards	$5.15@5.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	5.00@5.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.00@5.40
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.75@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging from 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.50
Texas Cattle—Northern summered	2.50@3.50
Texas Cattle—Corn-fed	3.75@4.50

HOGS—The receipts of hogs during the past week reached about 153,000,—the largest number ever received in one week. Prior to this week, the largest receipts were for the week ending Dec. 7, when they reached 147,312. The market opened active and steady at the closing prices of last week, but, under the enormous arrivals of Tuesday (40,471 were yarded), prices weakened 10@15c per 100 lbs, declining to $3.60@3.90. The diminished arrivals of the succeeding three days induced a more confident feeling, and prices worked back to $3.70@4.00, but to-day, the supply proving unexpectedly large, the market again weakened, and closing rates are $3.60@3.90. Shippers have operated more liberally than during any of the half dozen preceding weeks, but their purchases would have been much larger had they been able to obtain cars. Boston buyers have still on hand some 50 double-deck loads, which have been lying in the pens since Wednesday awaiting shipment. They have succeeded in forwarding only three "double decks" during the past week. The lack of transportation facilities over the roads leading to the sea board markets is working serious injury to the live stock trade of this city, as well as inflicting severe losses upon the stock-growers of the whole Northwest. Steps should speedily be taken to remedy the evil. To-day trade opened active at about yesterday's prices, or at $3.70@4.00, but later, when the extent of the supply became known, the demand fell off, and prices receded to $3.60@3.90, at which range the market closed weak. Light, smooth, even lots continue scarce, and still command the best prices. Among the day's transactions were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
598	305	3.90	80	417	3.95	116	275	3.75
185	299	3.87½	61	267	3.85	48	213	3.90
45	300	3.85	160	321	3.85	44	305	3.85
45	356	3.95	322	299	3.85	113	413	3.95
131	226	3.80	98	335	3.90	50	345	3.90
101	308	3.87½	204	262	3.90	60	274	3.85
54	264	3.80	54	217	4.00	46	338	4.00
57	292	3.80	54	259	3.85	177	420	4.00
48	307	3.90	93	328	3.95	104	296	3.85
56	283	3.85	60	224	3.80	48	200	3.85
357	283	3.87½	46	341	3.87½	92	320	3.90
46	270	3.85	55	243	3.80	95	301	3.90
81	358	3.85	115	262	3.85	110	241	3.85
108	299	3.90	39	365	4.00	97	267	3.85
108	232	3.90	41	404	3.95	194	299	3.87½
46	379	3.95	51	304	3.85			

SHEEP—Continue in good local and Eastern demand, and the advance gained last week has been fully sustained. Receipts were the largest for many weeks, but all found buyers, and at the close the feeling seems firm. The quality is improving some, but the average is still poor, the bulk of the offerings consisting of common to fair grades, for which the prevailing prices are $3.75@4.50. Extra qualities command $5.75@6.00, while good to choice sell at $4.75@5.50.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agencies.
H. H. CHANDLER & CO. are authorized to receive advertisements for all Chicago daily papers at their lowest rates; also for any newspaper or periodical in the U. S. and foreign countries. 91 Madison-st.
THAIN, PAINE & CO., 89 Madison-st.
Banks.
SECOND NATIONAL, s. w. Corner Madison and Clark.
Billiards (Phelan & Collender Tables).
STEPHANI, MONHEIMER & HART, 619 State-st.
Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
CAMERON, AMBERG & CO., 14 and 16 W. Randolph.
JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 157 and 159 South LaSalle.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 67 W. Washington-st.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 35 State-st.
Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.
Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 387 Wabash-av.
Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.
FRENCH ABRAM & CO., 337 Wabash-av.
Cutlery.
HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.
Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 East Madison-st.
Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal-st.
Fresco Painters and Glass Stainers.
OTTO JEVNE & CO., 79 and 81 Dearborn-st.
Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 390 to 396 Wabash-av.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 285 Wabash-av.
Hardware (Wholesale.)
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 19 Lake-st.
Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM, 161 West Randolph-st.
Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
GILES, BRO. & CO., 266 & 268 Wab. & 334 W. Madison.
B. ALLEN & CO., suc. Stark & Allen, 137 State-st.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 260 Wabash-av., opp. Post Office.
WM. M. MAYO, 152 22d-st. and 135 West Madison-st.
Leather, Tanners' Oil and Tools.
C. C. WALLIN & SONS, 58 South Canal-st.
Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 251 and 253 Wabash-av.
Oils, Naphtha, Gasoline (Wholesale).
KENLEY & JENKINS, 278 South Water-st.
Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 N. Desplaines, and 325 State.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 110 and 112 East Madison-st.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 73 West Washington-st.
W. C. CLARKE, 57 West Washington-st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 80 and 82 West Randolph.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 12 and 14 LaSalle-st.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 154 and 156 Michigan-av.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 28 and 30 W. Washington.
Pianos and Organs.
W. W. KIMBALL, cor. Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.
Pig Iron.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 276 Wabash-av.
Pumps.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 221 and 223 South Water-st.
Real Estate and Loans.
SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, LaSalle-st.
Saddlery Hardware.
GEORGE F. BRIGHAM & CO., 47 State-st.
Safes.
DIEBOLD & KINZLE, 57 State-st.
HEBRING'S, 46 State, and cor. 14th and Indiana-av.
S. H. HARRIS, 63 South Canal-st.
Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 41 Lake-st.
Sewing Machines.
THE LIGHT-RUNNING DOMESTIC, 74 State-st. Branches, 158 Twenty-second and 190 North Clark-st.
Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
FINNEY BROTHERS, 214 and 216 South Water-st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 226 to 230 South Water.
PURRINGTON & SCRANTON, 284 South Water-st.
Stoves.
AMERICAN BASE BURNER, 141 East Lake-st.
Tags and Jewellers' Findings.
DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal-st.
Trunks.
CHAS. T. WILT, 144 State and 385 Wabash-av.
Undertaker.
SHELDON & DAVIES, 138 West Madison-st.
C. H. JORDAN, 112 Clark, near Court House.
JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.
Wrought Iron Pipe.
RANE BROS. MF'G CO., 10 North Jefferson-st.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Life Insurance Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of Company, Room 25, Central Union Block, on Tuesday, January 21, 1873, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock.
JOHN W. CLAPP, Secretary.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Great Western Telegraph Company, for the purpose of choosing a new Board of Directors, at the office of the Company, No. 127 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill., on the last Tuesday of January, 1873 (Jan. 28), at 12 o'clock, m. Subscribers to the stock are entitled to certificates of stock at the rate of one share for every $10 of money paid.
Dated Chicago, Dec. 24, 1872.
D. A. GAGE, President.
J. R. DOOLITTLE, Jr., Secretary.

WASHINGTON.

Les Culpables---Mysteries of the Document-Room.

Fifty Thousand Per Annum Subserviency Money.

Disbandment of the Democracy---The Time for Reorganization.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1873.

The newspapers are beginning to sum up the relative culpability of members of Congress for the Credit Mobilier bribery. No journal defends the bitten members outright, except the New York *Times* (whose English editor will presently return home to write a book against us, and prove our public demeralization by this very transaction he defends); the Washington *Chronicle*, controlled by James Harlan, of the United States Senate; and two or three Boston papers, which are taking care of the Dawes interest, and are full of fear that Ben. Butler may reach the Governorship. It is now very certain that Boutwell will reach the Senate, and so demoralize the Dawes-Washburn-Boston dip conventicle. Butler's friends assert that, if he is made Governor of the State of Massachusetts, he will make an "Administration" memorable by its disrespect of barnacles and itspositive fulfilment of Commonwealth reforms.

VINDEX.

About four months ago, in obedience to instructions, I investigated the Credit Mobilier matter, and held an interview with Henry S. M'Comb. I did not make any news but merely reported it; and to whack me overthe head for doing my duty was as mean as for James Brooks to assail M'Comb for his involuntary evidence. Mr. Colfax did this in his usual superficial way. I had said that Oakes Ames was the head of the Pacific Railroad Committee. Mr. Colfax twisted "head" to be *Chairman*, and, having shot off some such fire-crackers, retreated like a Chinese actor, amidst the explosion of differences. Time has proved the faithfulness of myreport, and I can look with a sort of grim sympathy upon a responsible being making such an explanation as the Vice President made before the Credit Mobilier Committee. To be Vice President, and profess not to know what the Credit Mobilier means, is to prefer the ignoble distinction of stupidity rather than the frank acknowledgment of having made a blunder.

THE DOCUMENT-ROOM.

One of the curiosities of the Capitol is the Document-Room, where printed copies of bills are sent for distribution amongst the members, and where letters from the Executive end of the Capitol, and the Departments,—and often memorials from States, cities, and corporations,—are placed, fresh from the printing-office.

Of each document 265 copies are printed and of each bill 340 copies, for the use of the House alone. There are from 5,000 to 6,000 bills per Congress in our day, and nearly 1,000 documents. The House and Senate together have had, during the present Congress, about 480 miscellaneous documents and about 330 reports. These figures show a vast printing business conducted merely for the sake of simplifying the parliamentary routine, and of preserving the suggestions of Congress in a durable form. Many members introduce bills for no other purpose than to remind their constituents that they are doing something. During the past week about 125 different bills and documents per diem came into the House Document-Room; this would imply about 75,000 copies. To do all this work, as well as to recover from past Congresses any documents needed by an inquisitive member, only four persons are employed. They are subordinate to the Doorkeeper of the House, Mr. Buxton, who comes from Wyoming County, N. Y; he is a modest and industrious official, who has been in Washington filling this place, since the rise of the Republican party. The Superintendent of Documents for the House is S. E. Duffield, of Pennsylvania. The two young men who bustle about in a lively way, and fill the mean required in public position between industry and complacency, are Warren S. Roung, of Ohio, and Thomas F. Taylor, of Washington. During the recess, when these hard-working men have a little time to draw breath, it is curious to climb up the stairs leading to the gallery of the old Hall of Representatives, where, in long mouldering rows, packed tight so as to give no encouragement to fire, are documents, in form almost like the present, which reach back to 1818.

BUXTON'S VIEWS.

While I was raking over some of these old documents, the other day, Buxton came in. He told me that he had about one hundred persons in his employment, of whom the greater number worked in the Folding-Room, which lies in the vaults of the Capitol. There the documents of a durable character, which are printed and bound in immense quantities for distribution amongst the constituents of the members, are folded and counted by 70 or 80 boys and men, working at one time or by the hundred. Adjacent is the place for folding are great rooms under the foundations of the Capitol, which are often packed to the ceiling with books. So me time ago, a number of Southern members of Congress wanted to distribute copies of the Agricultural Report, &c., among their constituents. Buxton, who, according to Mr. Buxton, were "hungry for Government reading," having been deprived of it for seven or eight years, because, when the Rebel Representatives left the Capitol, they forfeited their books.

Here is some thing omitted in all the histories of the Rebellion. Amongst its terrible consequences was the loss of e Patent Office Report by which the illous people, and such other positions. They got at one as believed about 3,000 Agricultural Reports were e stowed away.

"And, would you believe it?" said Mr. Buxton, "so deceptive was that little volume that we got 10,000 Agricult trals out of there."

"What is the greate number of copies of any one book printed, Mr. Buxton?"

"Well, sir, the Agricu turals! About 670 copies of these go to each member. That seems very big, don't it? But, bless you, they don't make a show in some distr icts. In some of the agricultural districts of Texas, for example, there are 23 counties. Wh at can a Representative accomplish in such dist ricts with 670 copies? There have been as high as 750 copies of some books struck off."

"How many departm entals come under your charge, Mr. Buxton?"

"Well, sir, I appoint the Pages, the Doorkeeper, the clerks of th e Document-Room, and the hands in the Folding-Room."

"Your's must be the b est position here, is it not so?"

"Oh, no! I think the best office is Sergeant-at-Arms of the House. He has the appointing of more than half the police, and the amount of money which passes through his hands to pay witnesses, members, etc., makes the place quite a fortune. There was some excitement about the amount of his fees during the last Congress. Instead of giving him 10 cents a mile as formerly, he was restricted to the necessary expenses. In my judgment, the change was in the interest of the Sergeant-at-Arms; for, in the South, 10 cents a mile will not pay a messenger's expenses, whereas now the Sergeant-at-Arms can make a contract with a man to go to New Orleans or Texas, and that must be settled for under the definition of expense."

QUEER THINGS IN THE CRYPT.

There is scarcely one of these utility departments under the Government which does not merit curious inquiry and yield instruction. Very often a document which has been exhausted, and the type distributed, must be entirely reset to serve some subsequent purpose. The Commissioner of the late Census found himself under the necessity of using about 200 printed copies of the Census of 1860. He applied to Mr. Buxton for them, and said it was absolutely necessary that they should be had. The Chief Doorkeeper found that he was keeping for dead or departed members a sufficient excess of all the volumes of the Census to give the Commissioner 250 full sets. At the same time, so jealous are Congressmen of their property in public documents that frequently, when there are thousands of books lying in the vaults, not a single copy can be spared to satisfy a new member, all being accredited to members of former Congresses, who have left these books on free storage and design to recover them. Mr. Ellihu Washburne, for example, has 40 boxes of the more valuable class of public documents now under the Capitol. They are safe from fire, and they cost nothing to take care of them in this vast depository.

"A member often comes to me who wants some book," said Mr. Buxton, "and I tell him none are to be had of that kind, and then he goes down into the vaults and sees thousands of the same book lying around, and thinks me very disobliging. I am merely keeping the quotum for absent people."

Said I, "Mr. Burton, when one man receives 650 copies of a single book, does it not strike you that the franking privilege is an imposition?"

"Why, my dear sir, the abolition of the franking privilege will do no good as long as you print so much. The Government's contracts with the railroads cover an indefinite amount, and the matter of transportation is nothing after you have struck off so many volumes. If there is any error in the business, it is in printing so much. But the railroads can charge no more for carrying one thousand tons than for twenty tons. At the close of the last Congress, we sent down to the Baltimore & Ohio depot several thousand bags of books, and choked up the mail cars and baggage cars. The railroad officials cried out against it, and said they wouldn't carry off so much mere freight disguised as mail matter. Said we: 'Yes, you must. Your contract calls for you to take away just what we send. We want these books off our hands, and want the space here for other work;' and they had to take them as fast as we sent them, although it added very much to the length of their daily trains. Some of the books published here really make enormous piles. Look at the Ku-Klux Report. There you have thirteen volumes, bound in black cloth, and filling nearly as much space as Appleton's Cyclopedia. When we begin to bag up those books and send them off under the members' franks, it is a lively scene around the depot down there."

"Mr. Buxton, I observe that each member of Congress has a box with his name painted upon it. Do those boxes go as mail-matter?"

"No, sir; those boxes have to go as express-matter, and be paid for; but, then, a majority of the members of Congress have express-passes presented to them, which cover everything in the Lord's name which they choose to send home. A Congressman is deadheaded on telegraph wires, freight cars, and in passenger cars. He very seldom pays gas-bills or taxes. Those boxes are used by many of the members as being more secure and more easily handled than a trunk. Each member has three boxes. As they are strongly made and provided with a powerful lock, they cost about five dollars apiece. Two of these boxes are designed to carry documents, and the third is employed to transport flower-pots, plants, shrubs, bouquets, &c., from the Congressional Public Garden."

By this time I found the subject so interesting that I was in danger of worrying my informant, and we concluded the interview with an expression of opinion that a Congressman was as heterogeneously and as wonderfully made up as a fashionable female in full dress: a flower-pot, a library, a deadhead, three trunks, a storehouse, and the franking privilege. When he gives up his official entity, and merges into private citizenship, there can be no more left of him than of the most meagre bride when the time comes to dispense with her *trousseau*.

When the movement was made, the other day, to

INCREASE THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY

to $50,000, Mr. Garfield and others were on the floor drumming up for a vote in favor of the proposition, although Mr. Dawes, who occupied the Chair, did his best with cross-examination to help along. Many Republicans voted against it, —amongst them, Blair, Ambler, Farnsworth, etc.; while Potter, of New York, Democrat, voted in its favor. If there was any good reason for making this increase, I should not say a word against it; for I believe that true economy lies in paying a man sufficient to insure his whole attention to the concerns of his office. But, if there is one salary more than another which does not require increase, it is the President's. He is provided with a house, newly furnished every four years; with fuel; with the majority of his servants; with clerks paid by the Government; and, to a very great extent, with forage and all the equipments of his stables. During the sessions of Congress, he gives a dinner once in two weeks, to which the average number of guests is twenty-five. For the rest of the time, the expenses of the White House are not greater than those of a private family. The days have long passed when gold was at a premium of above 100 per cent; and, if Mr. Lincoln and President Johnson could pass through their terms and each put by fully 50 per cent of the salary, it ought to be easy to do the same at present. There is no reason, indeed, for making this increase, but the superserviceable feeling of a part of Congress,—some of whose members, for a temporary popularity at the White House, would vote away the name of the Republic, and make the Presidency as costly as a Vice-royalty. At 10 per cent, which is the worth of money in this country, the President's salary represents a quarter of a million dollars' principal. When this sum is increased to $50,000, while the Judges of the Courts—many of whom have grandchildren—get no more than a young and lusty Congressman, it will prove that economy and parliamentary self-respect are out of the question any longer in the Republican party, and we must simply sit and permit, until, in our common afflictions, the reactionary elements of the country are awakened to the fact that there are still burdens in reservation greater than any fancied ones which belonged to a past day.

THE COMMON ENEMY.

What is the Democratic party, so-called, doing to distribute itself back among the masses and close its unnecessary cancer? That is the primary duty of all patriotic Democrats,—self-extinction in the old party sense. The Republican party will govern this country so long as the Democratic party keeps a corpse of life. The existence of the latter party is wholly useless; its spasmodic attempts to sail in the eye of the wind, and pass the younger party, will all fail. It can cling around the neck of any Reform elements amongst the Republicans, and sink them into its own slough; but win it cannot without abdication; and it would appear that a considerable number of persons in the Democratic party make a more lucrative thing of it under Republican control than by sharing according to individual desert in a regular Democratic triumph. Take the member from the Benighty District. He has five or six thousand majority, —the profits of public illiteracy in his district. He has merely to go home and tell two or three slang anecdotes about a monkey's resemblances to a negro, and hold aloft what he calls the time-honored Democratic banner, and back he comes to "take care of the Democratic side" by contract with all the jobbers; and, if he ever makes a speech on a public question, it seems to be made with the design of displaying the contemptibility of his party, so that it may meet with National disaster at the next Presidential contest.

If this country is ever again to see a party staunch to resist the aggressions of patronage and of party despotism, such a party must be organized, not in the few months preceding a campaign, but in a time like this, at the beginning of a victorious Administration; and his organization must not be made out of refuse materials, but from the best elements of resistance. Such a party, to lead a philosophical life, must put the books of Mr. Jefferson and of Mr. Van Buren in the fire, and begin the study of American history with the year 1863. Nothing current before that time applies to the present state of affairs. The very Constitution under which, by some miracle, we flourished for seventy years, was called into being under conditions of compromise on things which do not now concern us. Each clause of the Constitution considering the extremities attending its birth, it was not in all respects such a basis of Nationality as we would have made,—without State jealousies and without Slavery. There are many frivolous matters on which able men like Judge Thurman beat away their brains, taking position from irredictional usage rather than from a fresh inspection of the facts. As Democrats said to me to-day, while deploring the perversity of the Democracy: "We have never looked at this railroad question as we might have done. It was the old Democratic doctrine that the rivers of a country were under Federal domination; now the Ohio River and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad are practically the same thing. If Congress has power to regulate commerce between the different States, and can only use the power for that purpose, it is fifty years behind private enterprise."

I make no remark upon this, except to show that any sensible new departure must begin in a re-examination of the facts and times. A Constitution is more or less of a cast-iron concern at any rate, and much of the development of a nation goes on outside of or notwithstanding it. Nobody is glad at this moment that he executed the Fugitive Slave Law or preached a sermon on the Divinity of Slavery. A new and prosperous Continent like ours will overflow any presumptions and temporal charters, as the sea will make its own channels.

The State of Georgia is now all in arms for a canal to connect the Tennessee and Savannah Rivers, to be built with Federal money. At the same time, Mr. A. H. Stephens is vaporing away about State rights and restricted sovereignties. According to this, there seems to be some parts of the earth over which the Lord said, "Let the moon stand in the firmament of Heaven, and it was forever so." GATH.

MRS. SAM JONES.

The Old Lady Has Made a Convert to Woman's Rights---They Have a Talk About Fixing Up the House-Grounds, the Hard Times, and How to Cure Them, or, Rather, to Enable Them to Send Their Girls to School---Mrs. J. Attends the Farmers' Convention at Bloomington.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 16, 1873.

Yesterday Mr. Turner went to the village, and Mrs. T. came with him and made us a visit, while her husband went on to attend to his business. Mrs. T. has been

OPPOSED TO WOMAN'S RIGHTS,

but now she is fully convinced that she has been in error, and said that she subscribed most fully to my views on that subject; and hereafter she intended to attend the Farmers' Club and take part in the debates. "I have been reading your letters to Mr. Turner," she said, "and at first he said it was all nonsense; 'the idea that our neighbor, Mrs. Sam Jones, should write for the papers, was simply ridiculous. She is a good woman enough in her way, but ——' 'But what?' said I. 'The fact is, Mr. Turner, you are one of those farmers that Mrs. Jones has been writing about.' 'Why, she can't mean me. I have always respected her husband, as well as herself. Certainly she don't mean me?' 'Yes, she does, as plain as if she had called your name. You have no lawn in front of your house, for the place is occupied with wood, coal, old boards, the old reaper that has not been used for two years, the harrow, and the two posts that you put up to hang your hogs on, last killing-time. That is the reason why you do not like her talk. The fact is, Mr. Turner, she is for woman's rights, and I am going to stand by her, and, when you go to the village, you must go around by Mr. Sam Jones', for I am going to make Mrs. Jones a call, while you go and do your shopping.' And so I have come to have a talk about fixing up our yard, and to see if the place cannot have a countenance put to it, just as good as that one you mentioned the other day. Mr. Turner has promised to stop an hour or two on his return, and will put down a list of trees for planting, for

HE IS ASHAMED

of the looks of the front side of the house; but he says he cannot put much money in it this spring."

Well, as to that, about all you can do is to clear up the yard this spring, break up that tough blue grass sward, cultivate it in some hoed crop this season, so as to have it in good condition; for to plant trees on that thick-set turf would be throwing away money for the trees, and wasting time in a futile attempt to make them grow. Mr. "Old Potter"—for that was the familiar address of Dr. Kennicott—told me that his lawn was cultivated to potatoes and vines, such as pumpkin, cucumber, and melon, for some years before he seeded it to blue grass and white clover. His trees were so thrifty, and so symmetrical in growth, that they challenged my admiration. The lower branches rested on the ground, and no grass or weeds grew beneath them, and the soil was enriched by the falling leaves, for the leaves of evergreen are shed at two years old.

You will have the whole season in which

TO MAKE THE PLAN FOR PLANTING,

and should be ready in the fall. You had best study such lawns as you may visit during the summer, and then judge for yourself. The books will be of little value to you beyond a selection of trees, shrubs, and plants, as all of their plans are too elaborate, and consequently too expensive. The great danger is from over-planting, for the trees, being small at first, do not make much show, and the result is, they soon become crowded by growth. You will observe this in our grounds. Though we have taken out at least one-half of them, there is yet too many, and some of them must be cut out this spring. You will observe that those conifers that stand singly are by far the most symmetrical trees, and to be preferred to those clumps. I would advise you to plant the evergreens and larches singly on the lawn, and to place the clumps where you need them for wind-breaks, and then a single row of arbor-vitæ on the outside of all, at least on the front, where the southwest wind is our prevailing wind, and we must put our wind-breaks so as to protect our grounds in that direction. The east wind is never very cold, and we have little north wind; but, in winter, we get some sharp blasts from the northwest, and it will be well to look to that also.

I would not have all lawns planned after our pattern, though the walk to the front gate I would have straight, while the carriage-approach should be a curved one, with a clump of shrubs or a single evergreen on the opposite side from the entrance, to turn the team, so as to return to the entrance. In farmers' grounds, one entrance from the street is sufficient. As I said, all through the summer you may lay your plans, and put down sticks or labels to note the points where you intend to plant this or that tree, shrub, or perennial plant, with the name on it. You will find potatoes, beans, or vines the best crop, while corn is not admissible at all, as it would hide the view.

"THAT IS A GOOD PLAN,

and I will persuade Mr. Turner to fall in with it. He is not opposed to those things, but his attention has not been called to them, and he had no idea how they could be carried out. When I had pointed them out to him, after reading your letter last summer, and some of that package of letters that THE TRIBUNE published. I now see why so little attention has been paid to the fixing-up about the house-grounds of farmers' houses. The men have little time to give to the planning, and less taste. They have the idea that it requires a great deal of study of books in order to succeed. For this reason it is more properly the province of the wife to look after this part of the home adornment. We have to get breakfast before the men fairly get out to work, and then we must of necessity work later than they do at night, to get the dishes washed and things put to rights for breakfast. As an offset to this, we must have a part of the forenoon and a part of the afternoon for resting, when we may plan up the lawn, read, or otherwise enjoy ourselves with a respite from labor.

"Another thing I wish to consult you about, and that is how we are

TO MANAGE IN THESE HARD TIMES.

The fact is, with the price of corn and pork, we do not know how to get along. Sally Maria, Betsy Jane, and Sophia, you know, are great, grown-up girls, and need new dresses and many other things. They have all been at school at the village select school, and we would like to send them to the seminary, but we cannot spare the money to do so."

If you wish to make ladies of your girls, and can insure them rich husbands, that would be all well enough; but, as it is, and the prospect is that they, like their mother, will have to work for a living, or, in plain terms, take care of themselves by providing their own bread and butter as well as clothing, why not have them begin now, and learn some useful trade or take lessons in housekeeping? You might spare two of them, and they could earn from three to four dollars a week at common house-work.

"You would not surely think of sending my girls out to do housework?"

Why not? They have little to do at home, and it is better that they be employed at some useful labor,—just that labor which they expect to follow in after-life. They may get situations in the village or go to the city. Let some good friend look them up a situation where they would be treated as a member of the family and have really a good home. There are plenty of places where your girls would be treated very kindly indeed, and at the same time be paid good wages for assisting in the care of the household. You need not fear that your girls would lose any of the respect now accorded them, simply because they propose to help themselves rather than be a tax on their parents.

If the girls become mere kitchen-drudges, it is their own fault, —the want of an ambition to hold a higher place in the respect and esteem of their employer. It is a false pride that prevents our daughters from seeking employment away from their own homes. One cause of the hard times comes of this unfortunate feature in our domestic arrangements. Both of my daughters, who are at school, pay their own board by assisting evening and morning, and Saturdays in housework, and they find no difficulty in keeping up with their classes. Were it not for this, we could not keep them at school, for, with the board, tuition bills, school-books, and clothing, the bill at best rounds up too large to be paid at the present low price of farm-produce; but we manage to pay all but the board, which is the most prominent item."

"To be frank, Mrs. Jones, we cannot send our girls to school this winter, and I never thought they could pay their own board. If we could find a place where Sally Maria could get full wages, and where the two other girls could do work, as your girls do, for their board, we could just make ourselves happy."

Of course you can. There is Mrs. Sampson, who keeps a large lot of student boarders, both boys and girls, who told me, last week, that she would like some good intelligent help to take the place of the girls that she now employs, who do not understand our language.

There is another good thing in this connection, and that is to train young ladies to

HABITS OF SYSTEM AND ORDER.

This is difficult to do in the farmer's household, where we get meals at irregular times, often varying half an hour. Now, Sam says that it is as important to have our meals at a fixed and regular time as it is for the mechanic or the merchant; but thus far I have not attained to that perfection that I had hoped; but Mary says that she has become so accustomed to the arrangement of the boarding-house that she can have the meals at a uniform, given time. The secret of this is to know just what you have to do, and then arrange your work accordingly. She says that when she comes home in the spring, she will put this plan in operation, as it is a pet theory of her father's that farmer's wives may be as punctual as the wife of the mechanic or merchant.

"I never thought of that, but it is a good idea, though I never thought that the thing could be done. I can get the place you mention, or a similar one. I will send my girls from home next week, for I see that it is to our interest, and the good of the girls, for they would prefer work to idleness, especially in these times that pinch us so sharply."

Towards evening, Mr. Turner came back, and was pleased with the plan of his wife. He said corn had advanced 2 cents, making it 22 cents, and that "he should sell enough to pay some little bills now due. He had called at one of the banks, but they asked him 2 per cent a month for the use of money. He would just pay up, and then pay cash for his goods, or do without them.

Just at that time, Sam. came in from his work, and the two men talked over the matter of hard times, and they both concluded that a great part of it was due to themselves. They had dressed their girls rather extravagantly, or at least, better than their income would warrant,—and it would do them good to begin to earn something for themselves.

AT THE FARMERS' CONVENTION.

Would you think it, that I should be at the Farmers' Convention? But it is even so, and I finish this letter sitting in the upper gallery of Durley Hall, a sort of opera-house or lecture; a real funny place for a Farmers' Convention, for all the curtains about the stage are theatre curtains. I should have thought that the man who owns the hall, Mr. Durley, would have put up a picture curtain of the stage, with a whole lot of farmers on one end of it, and the railroads, with the trams all stopped, with a whole army of middle-men, just as mad as they could be, on the other end. Such a picture would have been much more appropriate on such an occasion, for it would so truthfully represent the business in hand, and remind the farmers what they came for.

But I will tell you how it happened that I came. Well, it was just in this way: Mr. Springer and Mr. Brown called last evening, and said they were on their way to the Farmers' Convention at Bloomington, and that Mr. Bloss and Mr. Little could not go, and, as Sam and me were members of the Farmers' Club, they wanted us to go to fill the vacancies in the delegation. At first we could not think of going, for both the girls were away to school; but, just at that time, John came in, and he said he would take care of things until we came back; so we went with them to the depot, and got to Bloomington in the middle of the night. The rain was fast pouring down, but we took a 'bus to the hotel, though it was only three or four blocks; but the landlord gave us a good room, and this morning Sam and me went over to the hall, and got there in time to see them begin the meeting for

THE FIRST DAY.

No one did the praying, and I said to a farmer near me that I thought they always opened meetings with prayer, but he said that they had got through praying and were going to work, for praying was played out. They had prayed to the railroads, the transportation lines, the middle-men, the kings of Wall street (I think that was the place), and the men who owned the high tariff, but all in vain, and they was now going to do what Mr. Hercules advised the farmer to do when the wagon stuck in the mud, and that was, to take off their coats and just help themselves. I looked around, and did not see any other woman in the hall; so I thought that, when all these 600 or 700 men took their coats off for work, it would be really improper for a lady to stay in the crowd, and I just stepped back into the gallery. I suppose they were surprised to see a woman there, and one man got up and moved that the ladies be invited to take seats in the gallery, and which the President of the Convention said was agreed to. I was so kind of flurried that I forgot that Sam and me were delegates, and that I had a right to sit right among all those men, even if they did take off their coats; but they didn't though, after all, and the man was mistaken. Well, I looked up and saw two gallerys, and I took the higher one will be the best, and so I came up here, where I am now writing, and have a good chance to look down on the Convention, and to hear all that is said. At first I thought that I would write you all about it, but, after a little, some people came up here, and one of them said there was a pretty good show of newspaper men, and sent down his card to his friend, Harry, on the left, is the *Leader* man and next to him is the *Pantagraph* man, and there is a whole row of Chicago paper men, to the right of whom, he said, were two for THE TRIBUNE,—one from the office, and "The Farm and Garden" man. So I see that they would write you all about the meeting, what was done, so I will write you a few things that they did not do, and how I got along.

After the President read his paper, they called for credentials. I found that was the names of the delegates and the clubs to which they belonged; and, in the afternoon, the Secretary read the list, and in the list for our club Sam and me were left out. I am going to see about it.

There were lots of speeches made about monopolies, but no two of the speakers agreed. The gentleman who sat next to me, and who told me that he was a manufacturer of agricultural implements, said the reason of that was, they did not know what they were talking about. He said that, in the beginning of such meetings, some men had to get rid of so much gas, and the best way was to talk it off, and after that they would settle down to business.

SECOND DAY.

I should have told you more about the meeting yesterday, but, when they adjourned at noon, I was introduced to Senator Whiting, the President, and I was right glad to see him, for he has been working hard to get a Dog law passed by our Legislature that would drive out the dogs; but I have thought what a relief it would be to thousands of our farmers' wives if they could get rid of all the dogs; for now you cannot throw out a handful of crumbs, or shake the table-cloth out on the porch, but up come two or three great, lazy dogs, and drive away all the chickens, and eat up the feed. I told the Senator that, if he got the Dog law passed, he would have the prayers of all the women in the State. I see this touched him to the heart, and he said that he would give the matter his best efforts. Recovering himself a little, he said: "Mrs. Jones, can you suggest any idea that will assist me?" Oh, yes, I said; tell the Legislature that the small farmer cannot have any mutton to eat so long as there is so many dogs, and that they must be taxed out of existence. That apply to Mr. Bloss, then, said they will be crushed out; that is, if they live by eating. It is only the large sheep-owners that can keep sheep, for then it will pay for a man to look after them; but the small farmer could not do so, and had been compelled to give up his little flock of 20 or 30 sheep and his children must go without mutton. The President introduced me to a large number, and invited me to take a seat on the stand; but I preferred to attract less attention and keep my seat in the gallery. I have been so interested in the speeches that I have not had time to write more about the meeting, which is now nearly out, and we will soon be going home. I found that our names had not been put on the credentials, as they should have been, and the Secretary told Sam that he would attend to it; so I suppose we will all be right, for I would not like to have people think that I would come so far to attend such a meeting out of mere idle curiosity. Respectfully yours, MRS. SAM JONES.

P. S.—You see I date this from Bloomington. Mrs. S. J.

PERSONAL.

Edwin Adams and wife are at the Tremont, *en route* for Wisconsin.

Mr. George A. Glasgow, of Paris, France, was at the Gardner yesterday.

Major F. W. Whitlide, of the United States Army, was at the Sherman yesterday.

C. E. Benton, General Superintendent of the Canada Southern Railway, was at the Tremont yesterday.

H. F. Barnes and W. A. Cool, of the Ohio House of Representatives, are at Anderson's.

Hon. John A. Burbank, Governor, Chief Justice George W. French, and Judge J. W. Brookings, of Dakota Territory, are at the Tremont.

The following were at Anderson's yesterday: R. A. Maxwell, T. P. Phillips, Bloomington; J. R. Landis, Philadelphia; Billy Burleigh, W. A. Gaylord, Chelsea, England.

The following were at the Briggs, yesterday: J. F. Barnard, Lima, N. Y.; J. R. Elliott, Kansas City, Mo.; L. P. Slye, Austin, Texas; J. W. Dean, St. Louis; R. L. Hall, St. Paul.

The following were among the prominent arrivals at the Tremont yesterday: J. T. Hinds, Boston; H. R. Mann, San Francisco; E. Sigman, Bath, N. Y.; T. P. Bowles, London; J. C. Short, Danville.

The following were at the Sherman yesterday: Julius C. Birge, St. Louis; Henry McDermont, New York; J. Henry Fate, Wisconsin; James Gifford, Philadelphia; R. S. Blackwood, Salt Lake City; Joseph Webster, Nebraska; J. A. Cress, Baltimore; J. W. Hicks, Santa Barbara.

The following were at the Gardner yesterday: O. F. Smith, Cleveland; S. C. Arnold, Burlington; E. P. Allis, Milwaukee; W. H. Childs, Alabama; J. P. Elliott, Philadelphia; H. F. Smith, New York; G. W. Haws, Boston; B. D. Buford, S. M. Osborn, Rock Island.

The remains of the lamented wife of Chauncey T. Bowen, who died at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on the 15th inst., reached this city yesterday afternoon. The funeral will take place to-day, from the residence of Colonel James H. Bowen, No. 670 Michigan avenue, at 12 o'clock m. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

To a well-esteemed physician of this city Professor R. Ludlam, of Rahneman Medical College, belongs the honor of recent entire success in one of the most difficult and perilous operations of modern surgery, Ovariotomy. The patient, a lady in Aurora, was relieved of an encysted tumor weighing 27½ lbs. Three weeks have since elapsed, and the subject is well advanced toward recovery.

Bishop Simpson will attend Hartranft's inauguration, to-morrow, with prayer.

J. W. Jones, long time Secretary of the Reading Railroad, has become President.

William Hungerford, the oldest lawyer in Connecticut, died in Hartford the 15th.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Duncan, of the Fifth Cavalry, U. S. A., has been retired.

John Russell Young is to start a new weekly paper in London.

Samuel F. Cary has resumed the law practice in Cincinnati.

Senator Bogy pronounces it "Bo-zhee," with the accent on the first syllable.

The Rev. Charles Griswold, Methodist Episcopal, of Red Wing, is the Grand Master of Masons in Minnesota.

Davis C. Ballard, connected with the Boston press fifty years, and an attache of the *Advertiser* since 1831, died, the 17th, aged 72.

Dr. Livingstone is entitled to seven years' arrears of salary as British Consul in Central Africa.

Professor Moses C. Tyler, of the Michigan University, has become literary editor of the *Christian Union*, Henry Ward Beecher's paper.

J. M. Tomeny, formerly United States Marshal of the Memphis District, is under arrest, on a charge of embezzling $14,000.

The Rev. A. Eagleston, of Oshkosh, Wis., is called to the Third Presbyterian Church, Wheeling, W. Va.

E. C. Knight, of Philadelphia, succeeds the late Washington Butcher as President of the American Steamship Company.

William Merritt, for many years Superintendent of the Boston & Maine Railroad, has found his health hopelessly impaired, and has resigned.

"George Eliot," the author of "Adam Bede," "Middlemarch," etc., is not coming to America. No more is Tennyson. This is official and final.

The Chicago Board of Education have been compelled to sue one J. G. Scammon for $30,000 of said Board's funds unlawfully held by the defendant.—*Toledo Blade.*

Miss Linda Gilbert would like a dead-head ticket on one of the railroads running East. The County Court has no authority to buy one. —*St. Louis Globe.*

General William H. Morris, recently appointed Inspector-General on Governor Dix's staff, has assumed editorial control of the *Era*, a New York weekly organ of independent Democracy.

Superstitions.

From Cornhill.

It is to be noted that the coincidences on which superstitions are commonly based are, in many instances, not even remarkable. Misfortunes are not so uncommon, for instance, that the occurrence of a disaster of some sort after the spilling of salt at table can be regarded as surprising. If three or four persons who are discussing the peculiar superstition relating to salt-cellars can cite instances of the apparent connection between a misfortune and the contact of salt with the table-cloth, the circumstance is in no sense to be wondered at; it would be much more remarkable if the contrary were the case. There is scarcely a superstition of the commoner sort which is not in like manner based, not on some remarkable coincidence, but on the occasional occurrence of quite common coincidences. It may be said, indeed, of the facts on which nearly all the regular superstitions have been based, that it would have amounted to little less than a miracle if such facts were not common in the experience of every person. Any other superstitions could be just as readily started, and be very quickly supported by as convincing evidence. If the present writer were to announce to-morrow in all the papers and on every wall that misfortune is sure to follow when any person in full advance of 10 o'clock on any Friday morning, that announcement would be supported within a week by evidence of the most striking kind. In less than a month it would be an established superstition. If this appears absurd and incredible, let the reader consider merely the absurdity of ordinary superstitions. Take, for instance, fortune-telling by means of cards. If somebody in Europe did not assure us that such vaticination is believed in by many, would it be credible that reasoning beings could hope to learn anything of the future from the order in which a few pieces of paper happened to fall when shuffled? Yet it is easy to see why this or any way of telling fortunes is believed in. Persons believe in the predictions of fortune-tellers for the seemingly excellent reason that such predictions are repeatedly fulfilled. They do not notice that (setting apart happy guesses based on known facts) there would be as many fulfilments if every prediction had been precisely reversed. It is the same with other common superstitions. Reverse them, and they are as trustworthy as before. Let the superstitions be that to every one spilling salt at dinner some great piece of good luck will occur before the day is over; let seven years of good fortune be promised to the person who breaks a mirror, and so on. These new superstitions would be before long supported by as good evidence, as those now in existence; and they would be worth as much, since both orders of superstition are worth nothing.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WELL ASSORTED HARDWARE BUSINESS and tin shop, in the best location on Milwaukee-av, with all the necessary tools and machinery, is to be sold on account of sickness in the family. Lease long; Stock nearly new; valued at $7,000; will sell annual sales amounting to $30,000. Terms of sale, $4,000 cash, the rest on time to approved securities. For information, apply to JOHN BUETHER, 314 Milwaukee-av.

A GOOD CHANCE---A PARTY HAVING VALUable coal-mines, on a railroad recently completed, will sell a part interest in same, very cheap. Address P. H. CHANDLER, 120 Washington-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE---NO. 93 MICHIGAN-AV.; THE LEASE and fixtures of a first-class boarding house, in marble front block near Twenty-fifth-st. All rooms are now occupied with desirable and permanent boarders. The above offers an excellent opportunity for a good investment. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY FOR SALE, CHEAP---established 7 years, in one of the best cities in Iowa. A good chance to make money on a small capital. Address, or apply personally for particulars, J. BLACK-HALL, Clinton, Iowa.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, SALOON AND BILLiard hall, with 2 new tables, for sale, on long and cheap lease. Call at the premises, corner of Thirty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

$400 SECURES TO THE RIGHT PARTY A half interest in a good-paying office business that under ordinary circumstances would not be bought for double the amount. 116 E. Washington-st., Room 10.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASK YOUR NEWSDEALER FOR "THE MATRIMONIAL NEWS." Western News Co., General Agents, 121 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

OLD BOOKS---CASH PAID FOR BOOKS, LIBRAries, etc. Call or address CHAPIN BROS., 80 East Harrison-st., or 214 East Madison-st.

WANTED---A NO. 1 SECOND-HAND SODA FOUNtain, together with counter, etc., suitable for dispensing mineral waters and root beer. Address K 65, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL---P. F. Mc M., NORTH SIDE. HOPE your friend with Nettie and trusted yourself in such company; see you can't wait for divorce. Go ahead. T. S.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED---A LADY TO TEACH A YOUNG girl the common English branches; an elderly person preferred; must take board in exchange for services. Apply at 343 Clinton-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE---AT A BARGAIN---10x48, CORNER OF L. VanBuren and Sherman-sts., 10x48, northeast corner of Jefferson and DeKoven-sts.; parties wishing to improve no money required down. Inquire at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE---ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS---Those handsome and commodious cottages, 339 First-st. and 478 Second-st., between Lincoln and Robey-sts. S. T. KING, 70 LaSalle-st., 10½ to 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE---FOUR EIGHT-ROOM HOUSES ON Adams-st., east of Home, $4,000; four on Fourth-st., east of Western-av., $3,500; and others in different localities on the North and West Side, from $700 to $900 down, balance on long time or monthly payments. WHIPPLE & McWHORTER.

FOR SALE---COTTAGE---ONE AND A HALF story frame cottage, situate on Thirty-second-st., just east of Wallace-st., five years' time; monthly payments; interest 6 per cent; water on premises. Apply to FRED F. FISHER, 146 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE---GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Halsted. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down; 8 years, 8 per cent. No agency business. ALBERT FRANK, 873 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE---AT A BARGAIN, ON TERMS TO SUIT to parties wishing to build, lots on Western-av., Lexington, Polk, and Taylor-sts. Inquire of G. CADWELL, 42 1/2 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE---ANYONE WISHING TO PURCHASE a comfortable brick house, with barn, lot 22x180 feet on Michigan-av., not far south of Twenty-second-st., will please to step at once and call by calling at my office, No. 118 Washington-st., Room 5. E. PHILPOT.

FOR SALE---100X110 FEET SOUTHWEST CORNER Cottage-place and Thirty-first-st. No cash payment required; terms easy; title per

FRISCH, FROMM, FREI!

A Day of Great Rejoicing Among Our German-American Population.

Re-establishment of a Centre for the Jocund German Life of Chicago.

Dedication of the New North Side Turner Hall.

The Ceremonies Participated In by a Large Concourse of People.

Orations in English and German by Turners Lackner and Hesing.

Grand Gala Concert Last Evening.

THE DEDICATION.

The new Turner Hall was dedicated yesterday afternoon with appropriate exercises. Although it was the second day of the festivities, the attendance was in no wise diminished, floor and gallery being crowded with German-Americans interested in the completion of the enterprise. A large number of those present were ladies. The walls were neatly but not profusely decorated. Over the stage opening were draped the blended colors of America and Germany, and in the rear of the stage several battle-flags grouped with flags of German States. The desk was festooned with evergreens, which also appeared in various places about the hall. Two o'clock was the hour set for the commencement of the exercises, but before that hour the place was filled with spectators. A large number of Americans honored themselves and the occasion by their presence. The music was by a full orchestra under the direction of Mr. Hoffman. The opening piece was an overture from Leutner, well played. The members of the Turngemeinde were in uniform. They entered the hall to a march written for the occasion by Mr. Hoffman, took their places on the stage, and remained standing until the formal exercises were ended.

THE PROLOGUE.

Madame Methus-Scheller declaimed with much spirit a poetical prologue written for the occasion by Hon. Caspar Butz, which was received with loud applause. Being in German, it was *caviare* to the American element, but those who understood it seemed to appreciate it thoroughly, and not less for the graceful and effective manner in which it was spoken. After the prologue came a vocal prayer, rendered by a male chorus, with orchestral accompaniment. The "Prayer" finished, the key of the hall was formally delivered to the President, Jacob Boser, by the Secretary of the Building Committee, Mr. Charles Meyer, the ceremonial being accompanied by speeches from both parties.

THE GERMAN ORATION.

The German oration, which was the *piece de resistance* of the occasion, was delivered by Turner F. Lackner, and was as follows:

When on the day on which for the first time these walls encircle the Turners and their friends, and this hall in festive attire can scarcely hold the welcome crowd of happy guests, we all feel a certain satisfaction and hold our pride in this justifiable pride a little higher than usual, we may certainly be pardoned. True, that since the fire many an edifice in this city, proud and grand as this, has lifted its form, but to none have so many hands quickly and gladly lent their aid; and among the dollars which have been contributed to the building fund, how many may there not be, which, though cheerfully given, could but ill be spared by the giver! Among the shareholders, Turners, and others, who enter this hall to-day for the first time, there are not a few who have not yet recovered from the consequence of the fire, to whom yet many a little article of common comfort is wanting, but who would, nevertheless, not deny themselves the pleasure of contributing their mite to the building of this hall, the only does that proves a noble public spirit of our citizens, but also an honorable consideration in the Turngemeinde, and a warm interest in its endeavors and aims, which confidence it will doubtless strive to merit by the best exertions. The energy and the enterprise of the Turngemeinde, which has in so short a time and under the most unfavorable circumstances, reared this splendid building, one dare scarcely mention to any other society and everybody is of energy and enterprise full to overflowing, and through whose streets, as through the arteries the youthful blood, business throngs quicker and more vigorous than before. On the whole, there is something peculiar about this enterprising spirit, which, coupled as it is with ceaseless labor, has in this country accomplished such wonders, and will lead to still more wonderful results! The European stands wondering at our street corners, looks at the busy throng and bustle, shakes his head, and thinks that with the "greed for the almighty dollar," as he is pleased to call it in his latinized German, all and none, the last vestige of has been demolished the glory, which perhaps in the eyes of his countrymen, surrounds a people, which so short a time, on its own resources, has attained a commanding position among all nations. But he forgets that this thrift or love of gain exists among his own people as well as here, though it may not manifest itself in the same manner. There it manifests itself in ceaseless industry, in great enterprises, in the grandeurs of production; and if then by this feature of national character canals and railroads are constructed, manufactories established, cities built as if by magic, vast territories opened to cultivation, and thus remunerative labor created and homes furnished to thousands and tens of thousands of our citizens, who would wish to repress it? The spirit which lives in the employer moves, too, the poorest day-laborer. Not only do we work here more systematically than in Europe, but we work more industriously, more energetically; the laborer does not light his never-failing pipe with flint and steel to while away the time. That the wealth of the nation, as well as the wealth of the individuals, increases faster here than in Europe is attributable less to the natural resources of this country, for the soil but reluctantly yields its riches, than to quicker and more systematic work, as well as to the fact that we have here no drones who live on the work of others. Professional idlers are a rarity here; everybody works and produces; age alone retires to well-earned rest. In Europe, however, the greed for these mammon idols is more in the pertinacity with which those already made or inherited are retained; and this will be so everywhere, where earnings are small and the acquisition of wealth slow, whether through one's own fault or unfavorable circumstances. But if we wish to judge a people from this standpoint, we must in the end consider what use is made of wealth acquired; how far the same is used for the purpose of making the life of the fellow-man more endurable and his burden lighter. America has no reason to fear the judgment or to shun a comparison with other countries.

Many remembrances are connected with the old Turner Hall of a pleasant and of a more serious nature. During the civil war the loyal citizens found here a gathering place, and here the returning battle-scarred veterans were joyfully received; and when on the other side of the ocean the old enemy of Germany arose to carry the torches of war across the Rhine into her peaceful hamlets, the old Turner Hall bore witness that the love of fatherland had not yet died, and that we had here for our countrymen not only words of encouragement, but also such practical aid as at this distance could be given. Nowhere was the triumph of German arms and the restoration of peace celebrated with greater joy and more justifiable pride. And how often has the old hall, in festive dress bid welcome to the guests on singers, schuetzen and turner festivals, and opened its hospitable doors!

And what the old hall was to the citizens, and especially to the German citizens, this hall will in future be to us and those that come after us, and how, over various many objects which, in the course of time, may bring the citizens together here, of one thing we may rest assured: No doctrine or sentiment will have its origin here which every German-American, following his better judgment, cannot cordially endorse. People are perhaps too much inclined to look upon the opening of a Turner Hall as a purely German occasion, and it is true that the Turn Verein in their outward forms call to mind the fatherland more than other societies, perhaps more than is necessary. But it is only so as to outward form. The idea underlying the Turn Vereins, their principles, the platform of the league is such that only he, of whatever nationality, cannot indorse them who has not in hardening with the better sense of true civilization. The real idea underlying Turnversein in the old country, and to which they owe their origin, the restoration of German unity, is now of the past, and if the Vereins do not wish to become mere clubs for social intercourse, they must set for themselves a new aim, and must openly and freely declare by what principles they will hereafter be guided in all questions which, in the course of coming years, may come before the public in Germany. Just as Germany is in a period of development, so to speak, it is more than ever necessary that the people, and with it the Turners, should take a deep interest and participate closely in public life, and with Argus eyes watch the progress of affairs. So enthusiastic as the Turners were for German unity,—an enthusiasm which doubtless had its influence in uniting, at the critical period in 1870, the whole of Germany under one head,—so enthusiastic may they now be for the Turn Vereins in Germany, united in league as we are, a wide field for their cultivation, in which, in the next tens of years, they will certainly find no lack of meritorious, though sometimes difficult work.

Our endeavors, however, lie in another direction, and our work is in a different field. To make it, however, useful in the largest circle we must first of all things accommodate ourselves to surrounding circumstances, in other words, the Turn Vereins must Americanize themselves more than they have already done. I should like to see it come to pass that our gymnasiums were filled not only with German and Scandinavian, but also with Anglo-American Turners; indeed, not a small part of the means needed for this building were contributed by our American fellow-citizens. America is the land of compromise! It has received within its borders the children of every land, of every color, in constant friendly intercourse with each other; their peculiarities wear off and they assimilate more and more. Thus they become in the course of time excellent Americans, and live contentedly with each other. They would, however, be very indifferent New Englanders, Germans or Irishmen, and it is doubtless equally as impossible and undesirable to Germanize the heterogeneous elements assembled here, as it is impossible to make of them Irishmen or Turkish New Englanders. By this I do not wish to be understood as saying that one should forget his mother tongue, nor that anybody should abandon his convictions, founded on principles. No, my friends, however willing we should be to meet our fellow-citizens, and to accommodate ourselves with a liberal spirit to their habits and wishes, so steadfastly must we adhere in public life in questions involving a principle, to our convictions, regardless whether we are in the minority or in the ruling majority. So, indeed, I hope that in the family circle the old German affection and purity of morals may remain inviolate. In a word, in the process of Americanization, let all recognized virtues be preserved.

No, my friends, let us not have a German, but a German-American, celebration to-day. From the top of this house floats the American flag, and none can wear its colors with better right; that this flag has become the symbol of freedom and equal rights of all men has cost the blood of men of every race that now seeks protection under it, has cost the blood too, of many a Turner. The dead have fallen for all, and every citizen has today the same right to this protection as every one has the sacred duty to see that the flag remains the symbol of liberty. So long as there remain Turner Halls in this country, there will remain places where the symbol will be cherished, and here will be found, in case of necessity, strong arms to defend it. In the Turner Halls of this country, freedom and equality before the law or all men, the abolition of slavery, was preached, and strenuously urged at a time when within their walls but few and feeble voices were heard in its behalf. Nor has any meeting in a Turner Hall ever demanded for any class of citizens rights which it was not ready and willing to share with all others. For this reason, too, the most strenuous opposition will be made throughout our organization to every attempt to infringe the freedom of conscience, and by curtailment of rights which is not justifiable in truly humane and democratic principles. There are yet many people who will not understand that America, in the last twenty years has grown to be a very great country, and that there in it people of different breeding and different convictions. To these people the welfare of the whole people is of far less importance than that of their particular sect or circle, unless, indeed, this welfare is to be obtained by their special patented method. The time employed by them in harassing their neighbors, and of others in defending themselves, would be far better employed if all citizens turned their attention to public matters, which are, doubtless, in need of such attention. They forget that it will be of no use to try to fit forty million of people into a procrustean bed, and that this country, so full of variety and life, cannot be subjected to the strict discipline of the Puritan straight jacket. Every Turner Hall in this country is a gathering place for consultation for all those who are not willing to be crowded down from a standpoint once occupied and considered true, or humbly to submit to to any infraction of rights which are or should be enjoyed by all.

For this reason, my friends, this hall, like every Turner Hall in the country, is not dedicated to the Turners alone. It is dedicated to you all. Whoever has yet a heart beating warm for the better aspirations of mankind, whoever can raise the eye above the narrow horizon of every-day business life, and who has not in hardened egoism become a stranger to all hopes, wishes, and endeavors of his fellow-men, him I cordially welcome to this new Turner Hall.

THE AMERICAN ORATION.

The American oration, delivered by Mr. Washington Hesing, son of Mr. A. C. Hesing, of the *Staats Zeitung*, and a prominent member of the Board of Education, was next on the programme. The address was as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen,—When I look around me and see men who could do far greater justice to this event and to this great gathering, I feel as though I can hardly rise to the grandeur of the occasion, yet a feeling of joy arises within me that I have been one of the honored ones to invite you, in the name of the Chicago Turngemeinde, to attend the opening ceremonies.

It is a still greater source of joy to me when I behold so large, such an immense outpouring of the people to help do their part and to lend their presence to this, the formal opening of the North Side Turner Hall.

In the name of the Chicago Turngemeinde I bid you, one and all, welcome; in the name of the 100,000 Germans of this great city, I invite you to participate in the dedicatory exercises of this hall, devoted, not only to strengthening the body, but also to the improvement of the intellect, to foster social enjoyment, and to further that strictly German characteristic, "Deutsche Gemuenthlichkeit," devoted again to the gathering of every occasion, the rallying-place of all Germans of the City of Chicago.

Again, then, I bid you welcome, as sharers in our enjoyment, as friends whose acquaintance we cherish. This is our temple. Let us bring to its shrine light, joyous hearts, a disposition to be agreeable and to be pleased. To the temple of the Sun Aurelian presented 1,500 pounds of gold. Adorned with a profusion of barbaric splendor, it glittered with the offerings of his ostentatious piety. To this temple let us bring far nobler offerings—hearty friendship, good nature, and neighborly love; and, with appropriate rites we will share with that innocent enjoyment which makes life a real pleasure and not a passing dream.

"While stands the Coliseum, Rome shall stand, when falls the Coliseum, Rome shall fall." The Germans oath truly say: "Little stands the North Side Turner Hall, Chicago's Gemuethlichkeit shall stand. When falls the North Side Turner Hall, Chicago's Gemuethlichkeit shall fall."

The North Side Turner Hall was always the nucleus about which the Germans were wont to gather, in which the first steps for almost all important actions concerning the Germans were taken. The great fire came, and with the destruction of the old hall was also destroyed the Turner Hall. The German had no rallying point; his accustomed place to frequent with his family and friend in all the harmony of Strauss was no more, his social enjoyments were very much lessened.

Not long, however, was this to continue. Hardly had the winter passed when the Turners, with new energy and new zeal, with all their heart in the good work, made their first earnest endeavors to resurrect their much missed and deeply cherished place. Look around you and see what a noble structure they have reared, a fit representative of their strength, and symbolical in its very outline in all its minute details to the Turner himself, massive and yet light, and lasting, yet elegant and majestic. Here, then, stands the monument of Chicago's grandeur as shown by her Turners, of her majesty and strength as shown by the German-American citizens. Here stands the hall of a philosopher: Man's greatest glory is, not in never falling, but in rising every time he falls.

What a great contrast; how the condition of the association has changed! How steadily it has kept pace with the progress of the city! Well do I recollect, as though it were but yesterday, when I attended the gymnastic classes at Kinzie Hall, under the guidance of the old Turners, some of whom died fighting for the land of their adoption, others I now see before me. My memory also carries me back very vividly to our climbing up those old narrow, rickety stairs, until we came to a medium-sized hall, which was all the Turners could call their own.

In this was the school for gymnastics, the hall for all gatherings, the theatre,—in fact, the only place in the city in which the Germans were wont to meet.

Chicago, with its less than 80,000 inhabitants at that time, then looked to the Turner Hall merely as a place where a certain nationality or class of people congregated, little dreaming what a powerful organization this same body would some day be.

Increased, the numbers of the association were greatly augmented, and a corresponding want was felt for an increase of accommodations, that not only the body might be trained, but that the intellect and the gemuth man might be further cultivated. On New Year's Day, 1864, the association moved to its magnificent, convenient, and well-adapted quarters, which did good service until the great catastrophe of the 9th of October swept it, like so many other institutions, before the devouring flames.

There were many joyful, and also many elevating and effecting memories associated with the hall which stood on this spot; these cannot be erased by the consuming flames. Not only was that Turner Hall a place of German expression, youthful strength, and a centre for the jocund German life of Chicago, but it pulsated all that was great in our great times. In it were recruited the soldiers who went forth in defence of the Union. In it the American heroes, returning with glorious victory from the battle-fields, were met with the baton of the then leader of the Great Western Band, Mr. J. Hoffmann, who has recently come here from Philadelphia. There is the same fault observable in the orchestra now as in the days of Balatka and Vaas, viz.: the preponderance of the brasses and their disagreeable blare. Mr. Hoffmann must take them in hand and tone them down. He appears to be a very excellent leader, and to have decided executive ability, and we hope that under his leadership we may yet have something worth calling an orchestra. Mlle. Anna Rosetti, whose forcible voice has been heard in our concert rooms on one or two occasions, and who is on the eve of departure for Europe to fill an operatic engagement, had the second number, and sang the Susannah aria from "Figaro's Hochzeit." She received a tumultuous *encore*, to which she replied with the aria from "Der Freischuetz." "The Heavens are breaking," which was also enthusiastically applauded. Having concluded singing, the audience kept it up and encored everything else on the programme, including even the orchestral numbers, thereby outdoing even the Americans, who hitherto have suffered in the German estimation for their proclivities in the same direction. It may have been that the jubilant character of the occasion had something to do with it, but it must be confessed that when Germans once get to encoring nothing can stop them from Alpha to Omega of the programme.

Mlle. Rosetti has a very powerful and quite flexible voice, but it is cold and unsympathetic. Her presence, however, and her spirited manner of singing, will make her a favorite, especially in the German school of vocalism. The third number was a trombone solo for Mr. Braun, who played the "In diesen heiligen Hallen," from the "Magic Flute." For once, Mozart's magnificent bass aria had justice done to it by being performed in tune, and although the trombone is at best an ungrateful solo instrument, Mr. Braun played with a clearness and mellowness of tone which did much to clear up the rough reputation of the instrument. The chorus, about 200 strong, followed with Kreutzer's "Fatherland," with Mr. Otto Lob for conductor, and, considering the necessarily short time given for rehearsal, the singing was very creditable. The sixth number was a Festoverture, composed by Mr. Hoffman for the occasion, which was well played, and received an *encore*, in compliment to the composer. It is in many respects a very meritorious composition. The opening is perhaps a little too sombre in color for a festival overture, but the *finale* is brilliant and well worked up, and shows that the writer has some original ideas. Mr. Schultze sang the third-act tenor aria from "The Prophet," and, by restraining his voice, sang with good effect. His voice, although light, easily filled the hall, a hint to Mr. Schultze that he never need force it. Mr. James Schnadig sang a Gipsy song, which we do not remember to have heard before in the concert rooms. He has a very pleasant and moderately powerful bass voice, and shows good study in his singing. Mlle. Rosetti made her second appearance in Arditi's Swiss variations, a mere succession of trills and roulades, which she accomplished very successfully. The orchestra then appealed to the heels of the audience with Strauss' fascinating "New Vienna" waltz, Mlle Rosetti, Miss Wordragen, and Mesars Schultze and Kellner sang a "Martha" quartette, and the chorus closes the night's entertainment and the Turner dedication with a Fest Lied. And then sharp was a sound of revelry by night in the beer and wine rooms, and Gemuethlichkeit prevailed.

HYDE PARK MATTERS.

The Rulers of the Village Conclude Not to Accept the Proposition of the Fertilizing Company—Charles Hitchcock and Sidney Smith Retained to Fight the Legal Battle.

A regular meeting of the Trustees of Hyde Park was held at the Village Hall on Saturday afternoon. The following town plats were approved: Thompson's Subdivision of the south 6 acres of the S. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of Section 15, T. 38, N. R. 14, E. Resubdivision of Block 12 of Drexel & Smith's Subdivision of the N. ½ of the N. W. ¼ and the W. ¼ of the W. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of Section 11, T. 38, N. R. 14, E.

The claim of H. J. Goodrich for rebate on taxes and of F. Sawyer for return of special tax for Indiana avenue sidewalk were presented and referred.

Communications were received from James J. Noble and Junius Mulvey, favoring the widening of Fifty-first street to 100 feet; from the Superintendent of Public Works on the condition of sewers and outlets; those of Oak street being in good order and open, and all the others closed with ice; from H. B. Lewis in relation to opening Sixty-second street; from F. E. Pitney in relation to an old warrant; from A. Keyser in relation to unpaid balance on Chicago & Thornton Road, and from Nelson & Benson to have a warrant changed to another fund. Were all presented and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Wagon licenses were granted to William Martin for two, and for one each to James Moran, Marcus Mead, Peter Worden, and Henry Kurtz.

The petition of John Fitch to have two month's licenses granted to sand wagons who will take sand from the south shore subdivision, where the owners are not anxious to give it away, was presented and referred.

It was resolved that Collector James H. Ely be authorized to receive, in payment of taxes, all warrants of $150 and under.

The Committee on Finance reported that they had received of the South Park Commissioners certificates of indebtedness, Nos. 117 to 129 inclusive, for the aggregate of $9,475.53, on account of the improvement of Hyde Park avenue from Fifty-seventh to Sixty-seventh streets, and it was

Resolved, That the same be endorsed by the Village of Hyde Park to Nelson & Benson, the contractors, on account of said work.

The bill of the Hyde Park Gas Company was presented and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

THE PERFUMERY WAR.

The Select Committee on Legal Measures, to suppress nuisances, reported that they had engaged Charles Hitchcock and Sidney Smith to assist the village attorneys, Leamine & Thompson. It was ordered that warrants for $500 be issued to Charles Hitchcock and to Sidney Smith on account of legal services.

President Cady reported the conferences held in Chicago on Wednesday and Thursday last between Mayor Medill, and Dr. Rauch of the Sanitary Board of Chicago, the packers, and the Fertilizing Company's attorney, ending with the proposal of the latter to remove after a reasonable time, payment of $50,000, and retention of their land, and he wished to know the opinions of the many leading citizens and heavy tax-payers present on the situation, and what amounts they would subscribe for this purpose, as it was well known the Trustees had no power to appropriate the money, and if paid it would have to be raised by subscription.

A general and full expression of views was then had, embodying the following conclusions:

1. If at all disposed to purchase, the price demanded is entirely too large.

2. A proposal to remove in a reasonable time is too indefinite to be entertained.

3. It is bad policy to purchase a nuisance, or to offer a bonus for its removal, or even indirectly encourage a successor to it.

4. We accepted our charter in good faith as the guarantee of your Legislature that it would give us the power of self-protection; if it does not, we must apply to them to make good the guarantee.

5. The packers' proposal to cease in six weeks, after sending out 4,000 tons more of offal, does not meet our chief grievance; who would deliver us from the 30,000 tons of night-soil to be sent out in the following ten months?

6. We would rather pay resistance than oppression. "Millions for defence, not one cent for tribute."

It was resolved to meet every week while the war lasts.

Adjourned to Saturday, Jan. 25.

HYDE PARK LITERARY SOCIETY.

Public meeting this evening. Musical Director, W. J. Fairman; oration, William J. Herrick; debate, "Ought Presidents of the United States to be eligible for a second term?" Affirmative, George Willard, Leslie Lewis; negative, D. H. Horne, E. A. Brainerd; ladies' department, Miss Carrie Horne.

So Insidious are the First Approaches of consumption that thousands remain unconscious of its presence until it has brought them to the verge of the grave. An immediate resort to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, upon the first appearance of cough, pain, or soreness of the throat or chest, would very generally preclude a fatal result, or, in case the symptoms indicate the presence of latent consumption, would tend to subdue the violence of the disease, and thus materially assist in prolonging the life of the patient. Use the Expectorant, therefore, when you take a cold, and by so doing prevent the necessity for its use in more dangerous complaints. Sold everywhere.

Will be Closed To-Day.

Our store will be closed to-day, in consequence of the funeral of Mrs. Chauncy T. Bowen. Richards, Shaw & Winslow.

Thorvaldsen's First Patron.

The "Jason" seemed destined, however, to be but a barren success; it brought no patronage, and no one dreamt of ordering a copy in marble of this statue so highly praised. Thorvaldsen had reached the end of his means, and the Academy's bounty had already been continued to the farthest possible limit. To remain longer in Rome was impossible. After having deferred the departure day after day for the want of money to day, he was forced at last to make up his mind that he must leave Italy, while his heart still yearned for the fame seeming so near, yet ever eluding his grasp. The poor artist had packed his trunks; they were piled upon the vetture, which stood waiting at the door. Thorvaldsen, with swimming eyes, took a last look at the well-known lines of the Coliseum, Rome's eternal monument of her land, and he wished to know the opinions of the many leading citizens and heavy tax-payers present on the situation, and what amounts they would subscribe for this purpose, as it was well known the Trustees had no power to appropriate the money, and if paid it would have to be raised by subscription.

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IOWA.

The Adjourned Session of the Legislature.

The Work It Has Laid Out to Do —Will It Do More Than Consider the Code?

Investigations the Order of the Day.

Political Gossip---Some of Brother Harlan's Tracks.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 16, 1873.

Ever-lively Des Moines is stirred once more by excitements legislative. The Solons of the State met here yesterday, in adjourned session. The Assembled Wisdom of Iowa is itself again. Usually, Iowa has a session of its Legislature but once in two years. This odd session, the present body of men composing the General Assembly have thrown in for good measure. It remains to be seen whether the gift will prove to be one of evil, or be a sort of surprise and result in good. The majority of the people are so ungenerous and suspicious as to be afraid of it; and the minority are content to do no more than wait and see. Departure from regular custom there are none to fancy, and an extra expense no one makes a pretence of liking. The task of making it popular is left to the legislators, with the press largely against them, and the odds three to one against their making it.

THE CAUSE OF IT.

The Adjourned Session, it is claimed, is the outgrowth of the new Code. It was known, when this Assembly was elected, that it would have to do with and dispose of this elephant. But it was not supposed that the regular session would not be able to deal with and finish it. It is doubtful if the body, in its session of last winter, could have done all its regular work and this extra labor besides. Yet the people, remembering the numerous and unending debates which consumed its time, will always think that it could. The truth was, the Legislature, by promising too much, led the people to expect too much. It took to itself, at the start, with great parade, the name of Economy and the motto of Reform. Under these flags, it spent a large portion of the winter in fighting for reforms which their final votes proved its members did not believe in. The long railroad war ended in leaving things in still better shape for railroads. The raid on the public patronage of the press, made with a view of saving $50,000 or $75,000 annually,—in the matter of newspaper publication of the laws,—resulted similarly, and left the printers' craft with more of public fat than it had before. Similar fights for the cause of economy had like extravagant results. The money sought to be saved directly was not saved, and a great deal of money was spent in thus trying to save. Among the other bills of expenses, say many, in this frantic war for Retrenchment and Reform, ending so disastrously, is the Adjourned Session, which comes down to this winter as an inheritance from the wrangles of last.

WORK OF THE SESSION.

The resolution of adjournment stipulated that the work of this session should consist solely of the consideration and adoption of the new Code. Whether this firmly-taken resolution will be adhered to, remains to be seen. It has already sustained a jar in the necessity which has called for investigation into the defalcation of Rankin, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the State Agricultural College. The two Houses took hold of this as soon as they were organized, yesterday, and it looks now, at the beginning, as if the investigation will be made full and thorough. The Republicans, warned by repeated examples in the past, begin to see that even 60,000 majority is no security against, and no answer to, the cases of peculation and crime becoming so alarmingly frequent in Iowa. The $35,000 Orwig steal, in Governor Stone's Administration; the swapping gold-for-greenbacks feat of State Treasurer Jones, in 1863; the $50,000 or $75,000 land steal of Charles Hitchcock and to Sidney Smith on account of legal services.

President Cady reported the conferences held in Chicago on Wednesday and Thursday last between Mayor Medill, and Dr. Rauch of the Sanitary Board of Chicago, the packers, and the Fertilizing Company's attorney, ending with the proposal of the latter to remove after a reasonable time, payment of $50,000, and retention of their land, and he wished to know the opinions of the many leading citizens and heavy tax-payers present on the situation, and what amounts they would subscribe for this purpose, as it was well known the Trustees had no power to appropriate the money, and if paid it would have to be raised by subscription.

A general and full expression of views was then had, embodying the following conclusions:

1. If at all disposed to purchase, the price demanded is entirely too large.

2. A proposal to remove in a reasonable time is too indefinite to be entertained.

3. It is bad policy to purchase a nuisance, or to offer a bonus for its removal, or even indirectly encourage a successor to it.

4. We accepted our charter in good faith as the guarantee of your Legislature that it would give us the power of self-protection; if it does not, we must apply to them to make good the guarantee.

5. The packers' proposal to cease in six weeks, after sending out 4,000 tons more of offal, does not meet our chief grievance; who would deliver us from the 30,000 tons of night-soil to be sent out in the following ten months?

6. We would rather pay resistance than oppression. "Millions for defence, not one cent for tribute."

It was resolved to meet every week while the war lasts.

Adjourned to Saturday, Jan. 25.

HYDE PARK LITERARY SOCIETY.

Public meeting this evening. Musical Director, W. J. Fairman; oration, William J. Herrick; debate, "Ought Presidents of the United States to be eligible for a second term?" Affirmative, George Willard, Leslie Lewis; negative, D. H. Horne, E. A. Brainerd; ladies' department, Miss Carrie Horne.

So Insidious are the First Approaches of consumption that thousands remain unconscious of its presence until it has brought them to the verge of the grave. An immediate resort to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, upon the first appearance of cough, pain, or soreness of the throat or chest, would very generally preclude a fatal result, or, in case the symptoms indicate the presence of latent consumption, would tend to subdue the violence of the disease, and thus materially assist in prolonging the life of the patient. Use the Expectorant, therefore, when you take a cold, and by so doing prevent the necessity for its use in more dangerous complaints. Sold everywhere.

Will be Closed To-Day.

Our store will be closed to-day, in consequence of the funeral of Mrs. Chauncy T. Bowen. Richards, Shaw & Winslow.

Thorvaldsen's First Patron.

The "Jason" seemed destined, however, to be but a barren success; it brought no patronage, and no one dreamt of ordering a copy in marble of this statue so highly praised. Thorvaldsen had reached the end of his means, and the Academy's bounty had already been continued to the farthest possible limit. To remain longer in Rome was impossible. After having deferred the departure day after day for the want of money to day, he was forced at last to make up his mind that he must leave Italy, while his heart still yearned for the fame seeming so near, yet ever eluding his grasp. The poor artist had packed his trunks; they were piled upon the vetture, which stood waiting at the door. Thorvaldsen, with swimming eyes, took a last look at the well-known lines of the Coliseum, Rome's eternal monument of her